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# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-90-062* *30 March 1990*

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## Palestinian Affairs

### PNC Official Calls for Arab Summit on Emigration

*LD2903100190 Kuwait KUNA in English 0825 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Kuwait, March 29 (KUNA)—Palestine National Council Deputy Speaker Salim al-Zanun Thursday called for the convocation of an Arab summit to remove all differences among the Arab front line countries with Israel to stand firmly in face of the perils of the current mass Soviet Jews migration to the occupied lands.

Al-Zanun who is also Fatah movement Central Committee member, in a statement to daily AL-WATAN today on the occasion of the land's day due Friday, warned from [as received] the new Jewish migration which he described as a new Zionist method to preoccupy Arab countries, particularly Jordan, with new waves Palestinian refugees. He added the Palestinian people must prepare themselves for the new international situation emerging after superpowers Malta summit and East European developments.

### 'Arafat to Visit Italy in April, Meet Officials

*LD2903162990 Kuwait KUNA in English 1345 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Rome, March 29 (KUNA)—An Italian newspaper has disclosed that Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat will pay an official visit to Italy on April 2-6.

The "MANIFESTO" published here Thursday, stressed that the Palestinian leader's visit, is the first of its kind since the proclamation of the independent state of Palestine and after the Italian government's decision to upgrade the PLO office in Rome to a mission level.

The Palestinian leader will meet with several senior Italian officials and will also attend, on the sixth of April, a huge public demonstration in the northern city of Byroja to pay tribute to Italian parents who adopted several Palestinian children in the occupied Arab lands as gesture of suport to the uprising, the paper indicated.

### U.S. Decision on Jerusalem Causes 'Indignation'

*LD2803165590 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Tunis, 28/3/90 (APS)—In a memorandum sent to Washington, the PLO expressed its "astonishment" and its "indignation" following the motion adopted recently by the U.S. Senate which considers the holy town of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] as the capital of the Zionist entity.

In a document issued by the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, PLO which considers that this motion is "irresponsible and illegal" said that it is in contradiction with the position of the American administration expressed recently by President Bush. The document added that this motion reinforces the Israeli expansionism.

### Moscow Envoy: Emigration 'Could be Exaggerated'

*JN2903195290 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 Mar 90 p 15*

[Interview with Nabil 'Amr, Palestinian ambassador in Moscow, by Suhayr al-Tall, during a "brief visit to Amman"—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Al-Tall] How do you evaluate the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine now in light of the available information in the Soviet capital?

['Amr] The present Jewish immigration is much different from earlier immigrations. This immigration is highly intensive, and it is not part of a deal, as in the past. The general conditions of the present immigration are easier. Now the Soviets allow anyone who wants to travel abroad to do so, whether he is a Jew, an Armenian, or Russian—without any noteworthy restrictions.

The figures announced by Israeli sources concerning immigrants could be exaggerated to create an uproar about the issue, producing frustration among the Arabs, and inciting hostility toward the Soviet Union. It must be acknowledged, however, that the immigration represents a negative development, and we Arabs should act in a scientific and planned manner to avert the dangers of this immigration and to prevent matters from turning away from the major issue we are working for; namely, a durable and just peace. [passage omitted]

## Algeria

### Opposition Parties To Discuss Elections 31 Mar

*LD2903164390 Algiers APS in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Algiers, 29 Mar (APS)—A statement by the Popular Society for Unity and Action announced that on 27 March a meeting was held in al-Safir Hotel in Algiers and included the representatives of the national Front for Renewal; Democratic Social Party; Democratic Movement for Renewal; Liberal Social Party; Popular Unity Party; Socialist Vanguard Party; Algerian National Party and Popular Society for Unity and Action.

The statement, which was handed to APS by the Popular Society for Unity and Action, pointed out that in the meeting: "They agreed to adopt a joint stand on the problem of the provincial and municipal elections as the parties would find it difficult to participate in them if their date, 12 June 1990, remains unchanged."

The joint statement also stressed that the democratic process has been facing numerous obstructions since 5 October 1989. The statement invited "the opposition parties which were not contacted in time and which were not able to attend this first meeting to attend the meeting which will be held on 31 March 1990 at 10:30 am in a closed session in al-Safir Hotel."

### Renewal Party Leader Outlines Policy

*LD2903204390 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Interview with Noureddine Bouykrouh, leader of the Algerian Renewal Party (Hizb al-Tajdid al-Jaza'iri) with correspondents on the "Meet the Press" program—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] Is the Algerian Renewal Party an Islamic political party or a political party that takes what it sees as suitable for its program from Islam?

[Boukrouh] Thank you. The issue of the identity of our party: indeed our party's premise is Islamic. Thus we consider ourselves, we consider that our ideas are derived from Islam and our political objective is indeed to establish an Islamic Algerian society. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] From what you have said I understand that your party has a civil rather than a political objective: to bring this society to the level of Islam. Will this mean the creation of a new man which has not yet existed? [passage omitted]

[Boukrouh] Indeed, we are not trying to create a new man because this expression was used by the Marxists and others who used to adopt revolutionary ideas and talked about the creation of a new man, a new Algerian man, only to exhaust this people, and they did not even create a new man and they did not preserve the old one. They created a muddle. [passage omitted]

What we want to change are the useless thoughts—for instance the economic ideas that say we have been in a crisis since 1986, as if we were all right before. And that the crisis was due to the change in the value of the dollar, the drop in the price of oil. [passage omitted]

We want to create an Algerian who has confidence in himself, who believes that we are capable of creating new concepts that allow us to solve our problems in the current circumstances without resorting to Adam Smith, Marx, or the monetarists. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] How do you face the current economic crisis, and what are your proposals for solving the problem of indebtedness? Please be brief.

[Boukrouh] [passage omitted] We must create conditions for development, conditions for production which will allow us to cover our new needs. We must create the natural economic mechanisms. We do not say distribute resources in a just way. No! We say that justice is rewarding each one's effort, in accordance with the effort, in accordance with the duty each one has carried out. [passage omitted]

First we must change the language of political speech. People should be made aware; for instance say: Brother, we cannot go on importing meat, butter, 40 million kantars of wheat from abroad; we cannot go on importing capital in order to live, to provide medical treatment. This is impossible.

[Correspondent] What is the alternative?

[Boukrouh] The alternative is to first submit this visualization. Second, this visualization should be translated into laws, to principles, to an open economy in which everyone will be responsible, and this public ownership will no longer be reckless so that all and each one does what he like in it. [passage omitted]

Investment in the Algerian economic establishment should not be decided by the government. Investment requires administrative talent. Algerian investment capability should be made available to the Algerian citizens who should be exposed to the economic risk. One should be made aware that if his project bankrupted him, if the investment was wasted, he gets lost with it. [passage omitted]

Investments should not be administered by the state because all the investment supervised by the state inevitably fails. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] Thus you are presenting today the market economy as an alternative to the current economic situation which is gradually turning into an international system and international laws which depend on the market economy?

[Boukrouh] Exactly, the market economy, but not in a one day. For instance if we reach the government we will not embark on this the following day. There will be a gradual retreat of the state. [passage omitted]

Reforms will not solve our problems. What is needed is drastic change. Why change? Because the issue at stake, as people say, is trust. People have no trust in the current regime. [passage omitted]

There is a need for a new regime, represented in new speech, new people, new methods, and the creation of a new environment. [passage omitted]

### Libya's Jallud Arrives; Welcomed by Mehri

*LD2503220290 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Libyan revolution leadership has arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Abdelhamid Mehri, the general secretary of the National Liberation Front Central Committee.

### Front Members Honor Jallud

*LD2603172690 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Algiers, al-Rabi' [March] 26, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—Mr. A. Mehri, the secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front, gave last night a banquet in honour of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Present at this banquet were also Mr. Mssadiya, Mr. Yahyawi, Mr. A. Abu Tafliqa, members of the Central Committee of this front, Together with Mr. al-Hachemi Hadjres, member of this committee in charge of the foreign relations in the Central Committee, a number of members of the Central Committee of the Front. The secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria and the accompanying delegation to Staff Major Jallud.

### Algeria-Italy Joint Committee Begins Work

*LD2603211490 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] Strong political and economic relations exist between us and Italy. There are also gas pipes between us which will be extended to Eastern Europe across Italy. The future of these relations in the shadow of the new international and national changes was discussed this Monday by the delegations of the two countries at the level of joint committee. The work of the committee was attended by Mohamed Belachira:

[Begin Belachiera recording] The work of the Algerian-Italian joint committee opened this morning at the Foreign Ministry under the chairmanship of Industry Minister Hacene Kahlouche from the Algerian side; and Italian Foreign Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero.

In this session, the two sides will study a number of economic and industrial subjects, which will be added to the record of the achievements of bilateral relations in a number of fields. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Financial Agreement Signed

*LD2803121190 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] The Algerian-Italian Joint Committee crowned the proceedings of its fourth session today with the signing of the minutes of the proceedings of the session and a protocol of financial agreement which stipulates the granting of Italian loans to Algeria. [passage omitted]

As far as the industrial sector is concerned, the two sides agreed to work for the realization of new projects and the rehabilitation and modernization of industrial resources through developing and promoting the complementary industries and the small and medium establishments. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two countries in the field of energy, particularly as far as the valuation of the Algerian raw materials and the intensification of cooperation in the petrochemical industries sector is concerned.

## Egypt

### Iraqi Embassy Spokesman Denies Smuggling Charges

*NC3003061590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Cairo, 29 Mar (MENA)—A spokesman for the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo today strongly denied the British-American accusation against Iraq regarding the purchase of nuclear substances [as received] and the attempt to smuggle them through Britian's Heathrow Airport.

In a statement to MENA, the spokesman said that this is a conspiracy against Iraq led by British, American, and Israeli quarters with a view to threatening its national and pan-Arab security and making political and media preparations for carrying out an aggression against it. The spokesman pointed out that the materials discovered at Heathrow Airport are merely multi-purpose electrical pieces [qita' kahraba'iyah] used in industrial, scientific research, and engineering fields. A contract for supplies was concluded with a supplier in Britian through open correspondence using normal telex machines.

The spokesman said any party can easily fabricate a link between normal civilian use of a highly sophisticated electronic or automatic device with its use for military purposes.

The Iraqi Embassy spokesman reiterated that Britian will be held responsible for the consequences of its arbitrary measures and that Iraq reserves the right to take any action based on the principle of reciprocity.

### Nomination of Syrian Ambassador in Cairo Approved

*NC3003112990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1108 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA)—Egypt has approved the nomination of Dr. 'Isa Darwish as ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Cairo.

Dr. Darwish has occupied several posts, including the post of minister of oil and mineral resources from 1976 to 1980. He was then appointed ambassador to Kuwait until 1988, during which time he became the dean of the diplomatic corps in that country. Following his service in Kuwait, he worked as director of the Syrian Foreign Ministry's Arab Homeland Department.

Dr. Darwish obtained a BA in Economics and Political Science from the Faculty of Trade of Alexandria University in 1963. He is married and has three children.

### Police Attack Muslim Demonstration in Cairo

*NC2903185790 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Egyptian security forces attacked a demonstration organized by Egyptian Muslim groups in the Al-Azhar University and Ra's al-Husayn Mosque area in Cairo on the night of 27 March. The demonstration was organized to mark the advent of the blessed month of Ramadan.

The reports said that the Egyptian police attacked the demonstrators, beat them, and arrested several active members of Islamic groups.

### Agricultural Agreement Signed With Albania

*NC3003063290 Cairo MENA in English 2248 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Cairo, March 29 (MENA)—Egypt and Albania signed here today an agreement for agricultural cooperation. Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Dr. Yusuf Wali signed the agreement for Egypt and the Albanian deputy premier and minister of Agriculture signed for his country.

The Albanian official had talks with his Egyptian counterpart on means to promote cooperation relations with the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. He also visited a number of Agricultural projects. The Albanian minister left Cairo today after a six-day visit.

### Albanian Minister Leaves Cairo

*NC3003074390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0712 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA)—Pali Miska, Albanian vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture, left Cairo this morning following a six-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

During his visit the Albanian official held talks with People's Assembly Speaker Dr. Rifa't al-Mahjub, Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture.

Miska and Wali held talks on boosting cooperation in agricultural projects and on ways to benefit from Albania's experience in cultivating mountainous regions.

### Chinese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 27 Mar

*NC2703072790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Mar (MENA)—Mr. (Fu Hao) led a Chinese parliamentary delegation which arrived in Cairo this morning for a visit of several days. The delegation will hold talks with People's Assembly Speaker Dr. Rif'at al-Mahjub and other state officials. The talks will deal with promoting ties between the countries, especially parliamentary ties.

## Libya

### JANA Editor on U.S. Chemical Weapons Policy

*LD2903162590 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has announced that it is looking for other exporters of a substance used for the production of a poisonous gas, now that two U.S. companies have refused to sell this substance to the U.S. Army.

The two U.S. firms announced that to contribute toward manufacturing chemical weapons would contradict their policy. VOA indicated that the U.S. Defense Department and Administration are currently studying a measure that would force the two firms to sell this substance to the U.S. Army. VOA quoted sources, critical of the government, as saying that it is a blatant contradiction that the United States should lead a campaign aimed at the imposition of an international ban on the manufacture of chemical weapons, while it is the one that forces U.S. firms to sell it this substance.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on this issue, he said: The United States has caused an uproar worldwide about the manufacture of poisonous gas and chemical weapons, and it claimed that it was careful about avoiding and manufacturing such weapons. International public opinion was convinced that these U.S. claims were false and unfounded. Once again, the truth of this conviction has been confirmed.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that it is looking for other exporters of a substance used for manufacturing poisonous gas. The editor added that, alas, the truth of the strategy of the U.S. Department has been unveiled. This strategy aims at preventing others from acquiring a means of self-defense, while allowing itself the right to continue manufacturing such means.

## U.S. Maneuvers End; Civil Flights Now 'Normal'

*LD2903140190 Tripoli JANA in English 0859 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Rabi' [March] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Sources at the General Commission for Civil Aviation in Great al-Jamahiriyah have pointed out that the flights in the region of Tripoli province have returned to normal. International air routes /Blue 21/White 856 D/White 859 D and Red/2/ were closed on 26-27 instant [March] because of the manoeuvres of U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean. These sources have added that there were many flights. Taking off and landing and getting across movements were affected because of these manoeuvres and were cancelled. These menoeuvres affected negatively the movement of international aviation.

The sources have pointed out that repetition of such manoeuvres will result in bringing aviation movement to a stoppage and the closure of all international air routes in teh region of Tripoli aviation information.

## People's Congress Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD2803152390 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Rabi' [March] 28, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY—The General People's Congress has sent a telegram to the leader of the revolution on concluding its emergency session to formulate the resolutions passed by the Basic People's Congresses in their secret and emergency session.

The telegram salutes the leader as the maker of the third universal theory and the one who heralds the era of the masses. The telegram stresses that it is the masses that assume power now. It adds that the leader is the supporter to man's cause everywhere. It continues that this the General People's Congress is a fruit of the humanitarian thoughts of the leader. It is a symbol of the application of direct people's democracy.

The telegram stresses that the masses, having been emancipated by the great al-Fatah revolution, have opted for people's power as a method for living. These masses have chosen the revolutionary program as a way for progress, being the aim and the means to attain self-sufficiency and increase production in the sunshine of freedom brought about in Great al-Jamahiriya.

The telegram hails the leader pledging that they will be revolutionaries and devoted to the green thoughts and to the internationalist leader Mu'ammar al-Qadfdafi.

The telegram asks the leader to lead the masses to build the era of the masses as oppression and injustice and exploitation, revolutionary struggle continues. [sentence as received]

## Oil Exports to Sudan To Double in Apr, May

*LD2803151490 Vienna OPECNA in English 1021 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Mar. 90 (OPECNA)—Libya has agreed to double its oil exports to Sudan to 10,000 tonnes in April and May this year, it was reported here Tuesday. According to Sudanese Minister of Commerce, Cooperation and Supply Faruq al-Bushra negotiations were underway to renew the oil agreement between the two countries "for several years."

He disclosed that a bilateral agreement had been concluded to use the savings of Sudanese expatriates in Libya to finance imports of basic commodities. In addition, he said, talks on establishing a joint bank were in their final stages.

## Colonel Jabir Ends Visit to Sudan 27 Mar

*LD2803084790 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1401 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Tripoli, 27 al-Rabi' [March], JANA—Col. Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir has ended his visit to fraternal Sudan during which he attended the closing meeting of the People's Committees Gathering on the unionist project between the Great Jamahiriyah and fraternal Sudan, and the signing of the people's power convention.

Col. Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir left Khartoum airport this morning and was seen off by Staff Maj. Gen. al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the RCC in Sudan and a number of officials in the Sudanese Government.

## Al-Kharrubi Receives Tunisian Naval Chief

*LD2803142490 Tripoli JANA in English 1614 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Tripoli, al Rabi' [March] 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Col. Mustafa Al-Kharrubi received yesterday Al-Chadili, naval chief of staff of sisterly Tunisia, and his accompanying delegation.

## Gabon Talks on Border Dispute End in 'Deadlock'

*AB2903160690 Dakar PANA in English 0835 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Libreville, 29 March (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The meeting between Chad and Libya to pursue negotiations on their long-drawn border dispute ended in a deadlock on Wednesday in Libreville due to the fresh outbreak of fighting at the Chad-Sudan border, it was gathered in the Gabonese capital.

Leader of the Chadian delegation, Minister of External Affairs Acheikh Ibn-Oumar, said that he was worried by the resumption of fighting which has marred the talks.

Sudan is in complicity with Libya and does not care about the lives of the people at the border, a Chadian official said.

The three-day talks agreed however to set up a subcommittee to define the border at the disputed Aouzou Strip according to Article 4 of the framework accord signed by the two countries in Algiers in August 1989.

The delegations also said they would submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice at the Hague for arbitration, adding that both countries would withdraw their military or para-military forces from both sides of the Aouzou. They also restated that they would exchange prisoners of war, which they had already done to some extent as a result of the OAU-mediated talks.

The delegations were received after the talks by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, chairman of the OAU ad-hoc committee on the dispute.

### Agricultural Agreement Minutes Signed With Spain

*LD2503220590 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Mar (JANA)—In Tripoli this morning the minutes were signed of an agreement on agricultural cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Spain. The minutes, signed by the secretary general of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, and the Spanish deputy agriculture minister, provide for farming studies and research on farming irrigation, drainage, and treating salinity in farming land.

They have also agreed to cooperate in the domain of manufacturing agricultural irrigation instruments.

## Morocco

### Spokesman Condemns U.S. Resolution on Jerusalem

*LD2703100490 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] The resolution of the U.S. Congress to consider Jerusalem as the capital of Israel has aroused many reactions in Arab and Islamic capitals. In Morocco, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation said yesterday that the Kingdom of Morocco deeply regrets the U.S. resolution. The spokesman said it not only touches on the sensitivities of Arabs and Muslims in all corners of the world, but also basically contravenes international law and the decisions taken at international level concerning the status of the holy city of Jerusalem, including the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly. The spokesman went on to say that this resolution ignores the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and consolidates Israel's aggressive policy. [passage omitted]

### Broadcasting Agreement Signed With USSR

*LD2803173590 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Rabat, March 28. (MAP)—Morocco and the Soviet Union have concluded a protocol on bilateral cooperation in matters of information.

The protocol comprises the cooperation programs between the Moroccan and Soviet radio and TV corporations for 1990/91 and 1991/92. It was signed earlier this week in Moscow by director of Moroccan radio and TV Mohamed Trisha and by vice-president of the Soviet Radio and TV Petr Richov.

The protocol, aimed at reinforcing bilateral cooperation in the audio-visual field, provides mainly for exchange of radio and TV programs and of expertise and for cooperation in matters of training, particularly journalistic, technical and artistic.

## Sudan

### Libyan Defense Chief Ends Visit, Departs

*EA2803131290 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Staff Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, left Khartoum at noon today for the sisterly Jamahiriyah after (?participating) in the celebrations of the (?popular forces') integration between the two countries. Staff Col. Abu Bakr Yunis was seen off by Staff Major General al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir and Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, National Salvation Revolution Command Council members.

### Military Commander Says Bahr Al-Ghazal 'Stable'

*EA2803130790 Khartoum SUNA in French 0918 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 28 March (SUNA)—Major General Kamal 'Ali Salih, commander of the Bahr al-Ghazal Province Military Zone, has called on the displaced people of the region to return to their places of origin and carry on their daily lives. In a statement to the daily "AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH" on Wednesday, Maj. Gen. Salih affirmed that the security situation was stable, stressing that the Armed Forces were in control of the situation in the region.

### Refugees Minister Appeals for International Aid

*EA2803124590 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 27 March (SUNA)—The Sudan on Monday appealed to the international community to do everything possible to transport food to some 4.5 million people affected by war in the southern part of the

country. The appeal was made by the minister of relief, refugees and displaced people, Peter Urath Ador at the one-day Sudan Government and the UN donor consultation meeting held here to implement the second phase of the UN-sponsored Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS).

It seems that the world today is just concerned about the current developments in Eastern Europe, Nicaragua, South Africa and Namibia, Urath said, and warned that this should not be at the expense of the starving people in our region. He also called on the Arab world and the Far East to join hand-helping Sudan overcome this catastrophe. Urath appealed to the rebellion movement to allow relief supplies to proceed to the needy people in south.

The UN secretary-general, Perez de Cuellar, in a message read to the meeting by his special representative for emergency and relief operations in Sudan, Michael Priestley, urged for immediate action to expedite the delivery and distribution of food and other humanitarian supplies to the affected civilian populations.

According to a plan of action approved by Monday's meeting, emergency relief assistance must be provided to 2.3 million people living in the war affected areas in the south and to 300-400,000 in the transitional zone in central and western Sudan, in addition to 1.8 million displaced southerners in the capital, Khartoum.

The OLS is expected to deliver 104,000 tonnes of relief supplies in phase two, which requires over [figure indistinct] million U.S. dollars.

## Tunisia

### Turkish Defense Minister Begins Talks in Tunis

*TA2803100190 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0835 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Tunis (A.A)—[Turkish] Defense Minister Safa Giray who is currently on a visit to Tunisia on Tuesday met senior Tunisian officials to discuss various bilateral issues. Officials said after Giray's separate meetings with Tunisian Defense Minister Abdallah Kallel and Foreign Minister Ismail Halil [name and title as received] that the two countries had decided to sign two agreements anticipating cooperation in the fields of education and cartography.

### Cooperation Agreement Signed

*LD2803192990 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Messrs. Abdallah Kallel, minister of national defense, and Safa Giray, Turkish minister of national defense, in a working session today signed an outline agreement for military cooperation. They exchanged the ratification documents of the cooperation agreement in the field of topography contracted on 22 May 1989, which was ratified by the two heads of state.

The outline agreement for military cooperation includes a number of fields, including in particular training and military health and sports. The agreement also specifies forming a joint committee and exchanging visits and delegations.

### Ben Ali, Giray View Agreements

*LD2803193290 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Today, before noon at the Presidential Palace in Carthage, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali reviewed with Safa Giray, Turkish national defense minister, the agreements which have been signed between the Defense Ministries of both countries, especially in the fields of topography and training. In this context, the minister pointed out that these agreements would contribute to consolidating the fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries. At the end of his statement, the Turkish minister expressed his appreciation of Tunisia.

### Ben Ali Comments on Official Media

*LD2903174590 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali stressed the necessity of making the official media increasingly compatible with the requirements of change and reflect deeply the interests of the citizens and their problems. This was during the head of state's patronage of a mini-cabinet for reviewing the necessary means to raise the standard of the national media.

The mini-cabinet also looked into the situation of the radio, television and TAP and the means to develop them in a way compatible with the work entrusted to them in the arena of the national media.

On the other hand, the mini-cabinet discussed the progress of the Maghreb channel in its first steps, and the possibilities of enriching and widening it in order to increase its reflections in the Maghreb arena and contribute to the achievement of the united Maghreb television channel—Maghrebsion.

## Kuwait

### Withdrawal From Arab Economic Council 'Final'

*LD2903165390 Kuwait KUNA in English 1115 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Kuwait, March 29 (KUNA)—Egyptian and Kuwaiti officials here Thursday denied that Egypt started talks with Kuwait over the latter's determination to withdraw from the Arab Economic Unity Council [AEUC].

In statements to KUNA, Egypt's Ambassador Sa'id M. Rif'at said the Egyptian government has not made any contact with the Kuwaiti Government concerning the withdrawal of Kuwait from AEUC to be effective at the end of the year. The ambassador's (?denial was prompted) by a report in the respected Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM on Tuesday that Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid has started talks with Kuwait to convince it to change its mind.

Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim al-Khurafi has also denied the report, saying "we have not received any contact regarding this matter." He added that "The Kuwaiti withdrawal decision is a final decision because it parallels the policies of Kuwait concerning putting back in order the status of Arab joint projects."

Asked if the secretary general of the AEUC has anything to do with the Kuwaiti decision, Al-Khurafi said the position of the secretary general was designed to supervise the affairs of the Council according to directions and instructions of the member countries. "The secretary general has no right to interfere in the decisions of the member countries ... we in Kuwait have made a decision to withdraw based on clear justifications and we are not waiting for anybody to wave them," the minister emphasized.

Permanent envoys of AEUC member countries held a meeting in Amman to discuss the withdrawal of Kuwait from this Arab League organization.

Kuwait, which provides one third of the AEUC budget, said at the beginning of the week that it will withdraw from the organization because many members have not been paying their shares and because the Council was not carrying out its job properly. The Kuwaiti decision was followed by an announcement from the Council that Iraq and Jordan have paid their shares for this year.

## PDRY

### Al-Bid Comments on Unity Steps, Horn Situation

*JN2803120890 Paris AL-YAWM AL-SABI' in Arabic 26 Mar 90 pp 10, 11*

[Interview with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, by Bashir al-Bakr in Aden; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Bakr] Reports mention there are differences in opinion between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic about Article 3 of the draft constitution. Will this lead to the foundering of the unity process or to its postponement, or is there a way out?

[Al-Bid] Differences of opinion occur within the process of unity. We are not afraid of such differences, as they do not affect the unity process. We try to reach points of convergence, discuss points of differences. This is natural. On 30 November 1989, we reached the conviction that we in the Yemeni Socialist Party, the General People's Congress, and all the nationalist figures were partners. The people are the judge of what we do. Here I must emphasize that we must change many things in our methods of action and our approach to all matters. We must act responsibly if we want to fulfill this important dream of placing the people on the road to unity and transform the dream into reality, as well as conclude our unity project no later than 30 November this year. We might attain unity before this date.

I believe everything is proceeding smoothly. We now are working to unite the two systems in a way that will reassure both and make them work together to map out the future of the nation with confidence and through integration. From this premise, we are partners in the decisionmaking, the cause, and thus have the same fate. No one seeks to outsmart the other. We deal with our affairs in this spirit, and we view any differences of opinion on this or that matter as legitimate; they need not bring about discord and estrangement. We now are on the threshold of a third revolution that will open new vistas for a new civilized stage in Yemeni society and contemporary Yemeni history.

[Al-Bakr] There are two trends in achieving unity. The first is the adoption of the constitution followed by parliamentary elections. The second is a transition period during which the present parliamentarians will be kept in office for a specific period of time. What are the chances for each of these trends?

[Al-Bid] We support the constitution. We have signed an agreement to this respect. The constitution, however, still is a draft constitution in the hands of the two political leaderships and will be referred to the two legislative bodies for voting. We are doing our best to bring this about. If there are parties that think it must include amendments, we believe such amendments must not touch the constitution itself. Everyone knows the constitution speaks about a transition period. If the two leaderships believe this can be discussed, then we have no objection, but we refuse to amend the articles of the constitution because they will be the basis for the formulation of the future laws of the unity state. We, as well as our brothers in the north, have not faced any problems; matters are proceeding normally. There is no reason to worry.

[Al-Bakr] How would the presidency be in the transition period?

[Al-Bid] According to the constitution.

[Al-Bakr] But what if the unity date precedes the transition period? This will create a legal problem with respect to the presidency and the parliament. Some are of the opinion the solution to this will be through the temporary merging of the parliaments without resorting to elections.

[Al-Bid] We support the constitution. If we prepare the ground for positive action with our brothers in the north, we will carry it out.

[Al-Bakr] It now is a certainty there is opposition from some Islamic forces. They are opposing the constitution, in particular. How do you intend to settle this problem?

[Al-Bid] First, I do not believe you can call them Islamists, because they are using Islam as a cover. We are not against the Islamists on condition they support unity. We are a Muslim people. The people's disposition toward unity is stronger than the Islamists. The Yemeni people will attain their unity and protect it.

[Al-Bakr] Do you not believe the Islamists form an important sector of the Yemeni people?

[Al-Bid] They are only a handful. All peoples have their exceptions. The majority of the people have opted for unity. Those who want to ride on the bandwagon of other forces hostile to unity will be relegated to the dustbin of history. We believe Muslims in and outside Yemen support unity.

[Al-Bakr] What are the yardsticks you will resort to for the representation of the political forces in the south and the north in the parliament of the unity state?

[Al-Bid] This is something premature. We will discuss it later, but we are partners with the others in this important work. We can gurantee its attainment or its implementation only if the spirit of partnership prevails, and I believe there are no obstacles on this level. This task has been entrusted to the committee on political organization, which will meet in the next few days.

[Al-Bakr] Some say the Arabs have not been sufficiently involved in the unity issue, which would give this unity the necessary care and bring about controls that would safeguard its perpetuation on sound bases.

[Al-Bid] Following the 30 November 1989 agreement, we briefed our Arab brothers on our unity project. They all welcomed it and gave their blessings. I believe all Arabs want us to put the Yemeni house in order, because Yemeni unity will contribute to Arab unity later on. The Arabs did not voice any reservations. The reorganization of the Yemeni house will enable us to effectively contribute to Arab solidarity now, or to Arab unity in future.

**Ethiopia and the USSR**

When AL-YAWM AL-SABI' asked 'Ali Salim al-Bid about the Israeli presence in the Red Sea region, he said he has no knowledge of such. He said: Our relations with Ethiopia have been good and will continue to be so. He added: Ethiopia is a neighboring country. We view with anxiety, however, the tension prevailing in the entire Horn of Africa. Since we are part of this region, we are affected by what takes place in southern Sudan, northern Ethiopia, or Somalia, and by the signs of piracy in the Red Sea.

North and South Yemen support the peaceful settlement of the existing problems in the Horn of Africa. There is no other course. Everyone has tried war with no results. We are ready to cooperate with the others for the sake of security in the Red and Arabian Seas. I do not believe Ethiopia would sacrifice its relations with the Arabs for cooperation with Israel. It is worth pointing out that both the Arab and Ethiopian sides are responsible for the misunderstanding that exists between them. The Arabs and the Ethiopians, therefore, are dutybound to discuss all matters in a spirit of good neighborliness.

Asked why the USSR is procrastinating in signing the agreement to exploit the joint area along with other companies, Al-Bid said he knows nothing of the sort and that matters are proceeeding well with the USSR, both in this connection and in bilateral relations. He said: They took part of the area in which they can work, and have given up the other part in which they cannot work. This has taken place in agreement between the two sides.

**Foreign Minister Comments on Yemeni Unification**

*EA2903160690 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2245 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, has reaffirmed there are no obstacles to the unification of the two parts of the Yemeni homeland.

He pointed out, in statements to the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY before leaving Abu Dhabi for Paris, that there also are no problems for fixing a date for signing a demarcation agreement between our country and the Sultanate of Oman. He expressed his hope that this agreement will be completed this year.

During his stopover in Abu Dhabi, Brother 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali met Rashid Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. They discussed Arab developments, especially the situation in the Palestinian arena, and also the situation in the Horn of Africa and the need to contain the deterioration in this region, and [word indistinct] what has been reached to date in the unification steps between the two parts of Yemen. They also discussed a number of joint issues between the two sisterly countries.

### Demonstration Condemns 'Obscurantist Forces'

*EA2803224590 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Aden, March 27 (AFP)—Several thousand people gathered in a South Yemeni provincial capital to denounce recent demonstrations by Islamic fundamentalist students demanding an end to co-education, informed sources said here Tuesday. Delegations carrying banners condemning "obscurantist forces" Monday marched through the streets of Al Mukalla, 628 kilometers (390 miles) east of here, to the headquarters of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP).

Party official Salim 'Umar Bukayr, in an address to the crowd, lashed out at "obscurantist and terrorist forces" that he said had infiltrated student demonstrations here on Saturday, during which a soldier was reported shot and seriously wounded. He charged that the provocateurs wanted to "exploit the spirit of political change and the climate of freedom" that prevails in South Yemen.

South Yemen, governed by the Marxist-Leninist YSP, last year implemented reforms that greatly eased restrictions on political and social life.

Islamic students also demonstrated in Aden last Thursday and were dispersed by police using water cannon.

Both the Thursday and Saturday gatherings demanded an end to co-education and to the teaching of Marxism, coupled with more school hours for religious instruction.

South Yemen is expected to unite by the end of the year with North Yemen, a more conservative state where Islam is the official religion. But Islamic militants in North Yemen have been sharply critical of a proposed constitution for a united Yemen, which describes Islam as a "principal"—rather than "the exclusive"—source of legislation.

### PDRY, Bulgarian Committees Discuss Cooperation

*EA3003083890 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The first round of talks between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Council for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples and a delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa opened this morning, chaired by Dr. 'Abdallah al-Khamiri, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council; and Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee and member of the Bulgarian Parliament. The two sides discussed issues of common interest, ways of developing cooperation between their two committees, and the current changes in the world, particularly in the socialist countries. They also discussed the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement's activities and issues affecting peace, development, democratic liberties, and human rights.

## Qatar

### Minister Outlines 1990-91 Budget; Amir Approves

*JN2803175490 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 90*

(Text) Doha, March 28 (GNA)—H.H. The Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah Ibn- Hamad Al Thani today issued the Emiri law approving the state general budget for 1990/1991.

Meanwhile, the Qatari Minister of Finance and Petroleum Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz Ibn Khalifah Al Thani issued a statement defining aspects of the budget and its allocations.

The statement said priority was given to services the state renders to citizens and to works of maintaining infrastructure.

A second aspect of the budget is defined by the statement as continuation of conservation of expenditure policy and developing the state resources, without affecting performance.

The statement said the third aspect of the budget is to consider possibility of changing the status of governmental projects of economic nature to mixed ownership in which the government and the private sector participate, with the aim of improving performance and reducing cost.

The fourth aspect is defined by the statement as possibility of assigning some private sector companies to undertake some services currently undertaken by the government.

According to the statement, revenue in the budget has been estimated at Qatari riyals [QR] 7,785,659,000 against QR 5,834,526,000 for the year 1989/1990 which means that this fiscal year budget increased by 33.4 per cent over that of 1989/1990.

## Saudi Arabia

### Spokesman Denies Nuclear Program Financing

*LD3003083190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2335 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Mar (SPA)—A Saudi spokesman, denying UPI reports distributed today which say Saudi Arabia has promised to finance a nuclear program, told SPA: "The news agency's allegations are completely untrue, as Saudi Arabia has never promised to finance or participated in financing the nuclear program of any country." He added: "Saudi Arabia has repeatedly condemned the use of nuclear weapons and their proliferation, and confirmed its commitment to this stance when it submitted the documents for joining the nuclear nonproliferation treaty on 4 October 1988." Concluding his statement, the spokesman said: "Perhaps this will put to rest the allegations."

## Commentator Analyzes U.S. Senate Decision

*LD2803231490 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Brothers, peace and blessings of God be upon you.

The U.S. Senate has decided to consider the city of Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity. This is not the first time the U.S. Senate has made a decision regarding the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In 1982, the Senate made a similar decision, but the U.S. Administration disregarded it and stuck to its position of not recognizing the declaration made by the Israeli enemy on 30 July 1980, to the effect the holy city was the capital of the Zionist enemy, thus violating international law and the resolutions of UN bodies which forbid occupation forces to change the character of occupied territories, that is, the introduction of political formulas altering the situation of such territories.

Today, when the U.S. Senate reiterates its recognition that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, such a decision, at this very moment, constitutes an impediment to the efforts exerted, whether on the part of the U.S. Administration or the international community, to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, aimed at a just and lasting peace.

As is known, the nature of the U.S. political system does not allow the Senate to take unilateral decisions that are binding on the U.S. Administration, given that a binding decision is a decision that emanates from the Congress with its two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. This is what gives such a decision the force of law. This did not happen as far as the declaration is concerned, which was made by the Israeli enemy that the city of Jerusalem is its capital.

But the fact the Senate, at this very moment, resorts to repeating its previous position reflects the extent of the pressure exerted by Jewish elements in the House, pressure aimed at influencing the position of the U.S. Administration, which recently was characterized by a cautious opening on the Palestinian problem, and by an attempt to take a U.S. position helps find a solution.

The Senate decision thus will not have a direct effect on the positions of the U.S. Administration, which will not be bound by a decision that disregards the resolutions taken by the international community and institutions which refuse any recognition of Jerusalem as a capital of Israel, given that the city is still under an occupation that has not legal right to change the geographical and political nature of the city. So, the step taken by the Senate remains an unsuccessful act trying to violate of a U.S. position characterized by a conscious perception of the facts.

## Further Reportage on Nuclear Triggers Case

### Paris Envoy Interviewed

*JN2903184090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Telephone interview with Iraqi Ambassador to France 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Hashimi by George Dakkash—live]

[Text] [Dakkash] Your Excellency, my first question is the following: Iraq now stands accused, and as we have noticed, there is a hue and cry in some capitals as well as some anxiety over Iraq's ambitions to possess nuclear weapons. What do you have to say to this clamor, and is Iraq actually seeking to obtain this type of nuclear trigger device and other nuclear equipment?

[Al-Hashimi] What is taking place now is a continuation of the campaign that started with the Bazoft case. Everybody knows that this campaign ended when the soundness of Iraq's position was confirmed, because Iraq had exercised its right to defend its safety and security. We now have this campaign of another type. The United Kingdom, the United States, and everybody else know that Iraq has signed and ratified the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. They also know that Iraq's nuclear program is subject to supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Everybody also knows that the Iraqi nuclear program is for peaceful purposes in accordance with international laws that govern this type of activity. Also, in all its trade dealings with every country with which it has trade relations, Iraq has not violated any law of international trade, whether in the past, or at present. From this, we come to the conclusion that these are false and groundless accusations.

[Dakkash] Does this mean that Your Excellency rebutts the veracity of the reports from the United Kingdom that five persons, who were in the process of smuggling nuclear trigger devices, or equipment to Iraq, were arrested?

[Al-Hashimi] The truth is that the operation has taken place in a theatrical manner, and its objective is very clear. Its objective is to tarnish and harm Iraq's image. There is a contradiction in the reports. Notice that in the first hours, they screened pictures of equipment on television. A few hours later, they came back and said that these are not of the equipment, but that they were fake [preceding word in English]; that they have been replaced....

[Dakkash, interrupting] Imitation equipment?

[Al-Hashimi] Yes, they have been imitated. There is also the question of the Iraqi person whom they said they would deport from the United Kingdom, when they later discovered that this person holds a British passport. Had it been true that they have been following the affair for the past 18 months, would they not know such a thing? Therefore, the operation is a continuation of the operation of distortion and the attempt to harm Iraq, its victories, and its honorable stands on national and Arab causes.

[Dakkash] In your opinion, is this the only objective, that of tarnishing Iraq's image, or are there other objectives?

[Al-Hashimi] The most serious thing now with respect to all that is taking place is the reaction to this drama that began to surface in the Zionist entity and in its media today and yesterday. If what is taking place in London—in terms of tarnishing Iraq's reputation and portraying the issue in this manner—is a justification, or an attempt to find the necessary justifications or atmosphere for a new Israeli military aggression against Iraq similar to the one it carried out on the Tammuz reactor in 1981, Israel and its allies must realize that Iraq in 1990 is not the Iraq of 1981. Iraq will not remain idle in the face of any attempt that will endanger its security, sovereignty, independence, or the safety of its people.

[Dakkash] Mr. Ambassador, thank you.

### Military Industry Official Comments

*JN2903204290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA)—An official source in the Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization has rebutted the claims made in the statement issued by the British authorities yesterday, stressing that the claims and measures are part of the suspect and tendentious campaign waged by the British and Zionist circles against Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the source explained that the nuclear trigger devices the British authorities claimed to have discovered at the airport in London are no more than multipurpose electrical (?gauges) used in the fields of industry, scientific research, engineering, and electrooptics for [word indistinct] rapid electrical discharge from a [word indistinct] plasma.

The source said that a contract was drawn up in the proper way with a supplier in the UK for the purchase of electrical (?gauges) through an exchange of letters by ordinary telex [words indistinct] and the abidance by the export measures in the country of origin [words indistinct] the beneficiary party issued a statement of the final beneficiary.

The sources added that it is easy to link the ordinary use of any highly sophisticated electromechanical device with its use for military purposes.

Concluding his statement to INA, the source said that Iraq has not violated any law of any other country, emphasizing that Iraq has the full right to transfer technology, as is the case for the other countries in the world.

## Saddam, 'Arafat Address Baghdad Intifadah Rally

*JN2903155290 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[By Faruq Shukri]

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (WAKH)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn reiterated here today Iraq's staunch support for the Palestinian people's struggle against

Israeli occupation. He added that the entire Arab nation, not only Iraq, is now standing on the side of the Palestinian people.

The Iraqi president said that the occupation of Palestine is a dagger thrust into the chest of the Arab nation, not only into the chest of Palestine. He went on to say: Victory is close at hand. We can see it from Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn was addressing a popular speech rally held by the Iraqi National Committee for Supporting the Popular Intifadah to mark tomorrow's Land Day anniversary. The speech rally was attended by Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Baghdad earlier in the day. Several Iraqi and Arab figures also attended the speech rally.

President Saddam Husayn, who surprised everybody by participating in the popular celebration, saluted the Palestinian people on behalf of Iraq and the Iraqi people. He called on all Arabs to prepare themselves for joining Palestinian leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in his quest to liberate Jerusalem. He added that nobody is more worthy of leading the march for the liberation of Palestine than Abu-'Ammar.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Arabs might not need guns to liberate Palestine. He said that relying on God and having resolve would enable the Arabs to liberate Palestine.

The Iraqi president warned hostile forces against escalating the conspiracy against Iraq and said: If they believe that the Iraqi Arab people have become tired, they are deluded. He added that the Iraqi people have neither become tired nor have they threatened anybody. The Iraqi people are not fond of engaging in conflicts. As a matter of fact, however, they never get tired, President Saddam said.

Earlier, in a speech marking the occasion, Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat renewed the pledge that the popular intifadah in the occupied territories will continue and forge ahead until the Palestinian flag is raised over the walls of Jerusalem. In his speech, Abu-'Ammar saluted the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Abu-'Ammar warned against the new Jewish immigration and said that the arrival of 300,000 Jews in occupied Palestine this year heralds the beginning of a phase of expulsion of Palestinians from their lands. He added: "The arrival of 3.25 million Jews over the next few years confirms that the enemy intends to establish Greater Israel, a map of which is engraved on their metal coins. This plan provides for the seizure of all of Lebanon, all of Jordan, all of Sinai, two-thirds of Syria, two-thirds of Iraq, and one-third of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

Abu-'Ammar added that this situation demnds that we unify our stands and fight to thwart these schemes. He went on to say: I am addressing Shamir, Sharon, Rabin, and Begin—who is half paralyzed and living as a recluse at home—telling them that the Arab nation will fight with the stone and the rifle until victory.

The Palestinian president explicitly criticized the USSR for allowing Soviet Jews to immigrate to occupied Palestine. He added: I have the right to ask the USSR about Palestinian human rights, which have been jeopardized by allowing Soviet Jews to immigrate to Israel.

'Arafat said that Jewish immigration has changed the balance of power in the region and said: "We do not accept this change." Why do Soviet Jews not head for the United States, Canada, Australia, or Scandinavia?" 'Arafat asked. He went on to say that U.S. immigration authorities have begun a campaign to tempt Palestinians and entice them into emigrating to the United States. This campaign involves assistance, entry visas, and promises of work opportunities there.

Concluding his speech, Abu-'Ammar said that the Palestinian people have so far offered in their popular intifadah 1,100 martyrs and 57,000 wounded. He added that 5,800 miscarriages were caused among Palestinian women during the intifadah.

'Arafat said that the tests conducted by Western European and U.S. agencies have confirmed that Israeli troops are using chemical weapons against the Palestinian people in a bid to crush the intifadah.

### Speeches Reported

*JN2903213990 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1942 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The Iraqi national committee for supporting the valiant Palestinian intifadah held a massive speech rally at the auditorium of the al-Mustansiriyah University to mark the Land Day anniversary. Brother President leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and struggler President Saddam Husayn attended the massive rally. Several Revolution Command Council members, cabinet ministers, PLO Executive Committee members, the Palestinian ambassador in Baghdad, and Arab ambassadors accredited in Baghdad also attended the rally.

Brother Abu-'Ammar delivered a lengthy speech at the rally. In his speech, brother Abu-'Ammar expressed his thanks and appreciation for President Saddam Husayn's participation in the speech rally, which was held to mark the eternal Land Day anniversary celebrated by our Palestinian people every year to express their adherence to their land and national soil and also to express their constant readiness to make dear sacrifices to vindicate our people's national rights and to regain these rights. The Land Day anniversary constitutes a continuation of our Palestinian people's struggle and a manifestation of the flood of Palestinian blood spilled in defense of our people and Arab nation.

Brother Abu-'Ammar said: The words spoken by His Excellency President and knight Saddam Husayn at the Arab Cooperation Council Amman summit, when he warned of the danger facing the Palestinian people and the Arab nation—the words in which he said that Iraq sees Jerusalem from Baghdad—confirm that Iraq, the Iraqi people, and the

valiant Iraqi Army are on the side of the Palestinian people; that the Palestinian stone has turned into the Iraqi al-'Abid rocket; and that the intifadah has managed to bring down Shamir's government.

Brother Abu-'Ammar reviewed the dangers inherent in the influx of Jewish emigrants into Palestine and the disturbance caused by this in the balance of power to the detriment of our Arab nation. He said that this dictates that our nation confront and thwart this scheme. Brother Abu-'Ammar asked: How can some world forces talk about the Jews' human rights and forget the Palestinians' human rights? He reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of this scheme, in which the United States is playing a role through its pressure to expedite Jewish emigration and through closing its doors to these emigrants in order to direct the emigration toward Palestine. This, despite the fact that the issue contains the danger of Zionist expansion, which has returned to preoccupy the minds of the Tel Aviv rulers who are talking of fulfilling the Zionist dream of Greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Concluding his speech, brother Abu-'Ammar said our people's intifadah will continue until victory and until the Palestinian flag is hoisted over the minarets and churches of Jerusalem, just as the Iraqis triumphed on the eastern flank of our Arab nation. With this victory, the Iraqis protected not only Iraqi lands but also the lands of the entire Arab nation, brother Abu-'Ammar said.

Then, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn delivered a speech in which he said that the entire Arab nation and not only Iraq is siding with the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to regain their national rights. President Saddam added that the entire Arab nation supports Palestine to help remove the dagger thrust into the chest of this nation by its enemies in Palestine.

President Saddam Husayn added: All the Arabs should march behind Abu-'Ammar and under his leadership to enter Jerusalem. Leadership is not a technical issue, but that of worthiness. Abu-'Ammar is more worthy of leading the march to Palestine. The Arabs now are in a better state. I see victory as if holding it in our hands with Abu-'Ammar. I constantly recall the Palestinian heroes besieged in their camps when they used to ask Abu-'Ammar about Basra during the battles raging around it before they responded to Abu-'Ammar's inquiry to them about their conditions under siege. I also recall that, during my visits to the mothers and fathers of Iraqi martyrs, they used to say: God willing, we will meet in Palestine.

President Saddam Husayn addressed greetings to the Palestinian people inside the occupied land. He said: On behalf of the Arabs, I address greetings to the Palestinian people. Baghdad is not far away from Jerusalem. Jerusalem resides deep inside our hearts. God willing, Arab banners, headed by the Palestinian banner and its leader Abu-'Ammar, will be hoisted over the land of Palestine.

At the beginning of the celebration, [Iraqi information and culture minister] Latif Nusayyif Jasim delivered a speech on behalf of the national Iraqi committee for supporting the valiant Palestinian intifadah in which he welcomed brother President Abu-'Ammar and President Saddam Husayn. In his speech, Jasim said that Iraq and its leader, Saddam Husayn, stand alongside the Palestinian revolution under brother Abu-'Ammar. He said: You are not alone, Abu-'Ammar. Saddam Husayn and Iraq stand alongside you in the battle until victory. As President Saddam said: The al-'Abid rocket and the Palestinian stone will liberate Palestine. Our battle is the same; from al-Faw to Gaza, and from Jerusalem to Baghdad, as Brother Abu-'Ammar said.

An Iraqi girl then presented a handful of earth from al-Faw as a gift to brother Abu-'Ammar. A Palestinian girl presented the Palestinian flag as a gift to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Afterwards, a group of Iraqi children performed artistic activities in which they vigorously expressed our Arab nation's support for the Palestinian people until great victory.

## Israelis Deny Role in Pentagon Bribery Case

*TA3003112290 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Mar 90 pp 1, 18*

[By Wolf Blitzer and Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Washington—A former U.S. defence consultant has pleaded guilty to bribing a former asssistant U.S. Navy secretary to help an Israeli company obtain a Pentagon contract.

The consultant, William M. Galvin, 59, could face up to 40 years in prison, and $1 million in fines, as a result of his guilty plea. He will be sentenced on August 3.

In papers filed with the U.S. District Court here, Galvin admitted participating in a scheme to bribe then-assistant navy secretary Melvyn Paisely, to approve a contract for the purchase of Israeli-made ground equipment to operate remote-controlled aircraft (drones).

Paisely, who went to work with Galvin after leaving the Pentagon in 1987, has repeatedly maintained his innocence.

The court papers named two Israelis as allegedly being involved in the bribery conspiracy. Tzvi Schiller, president of Mazlat Ltd., the manufacturer of the drones, and Uri Simhoni, an Israeli arms consultant and former defence attache at the Israel Embassy in Washington. Schiller also worked as a military attache at the embassy in the 1980s. Both have denied any wrongdoing.

An Israeli Embassy spokeswoman yesterday denied any Israeli governmental involvement in the alleged conspiracy, and described both Simhoni and Schiller as "private citizens." [passage omitted]

Uri Simhoni last night told THE JERUSALEM POST that the reports he had read were "bull" and Tzvi Schiller declined comment.

Mazlat itself, which was owned jointly by the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) and Tadiran, no longer exists. The IAI is once again now producing its own drones.

An IAI spokesperson said yesterday, that they were not aware of any conspiracy concerning the sale of the Pioneer drones, and were not involved in the scandal.

## Ethiopian Delegation Head Holds News Conference

*TA3003090090 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 90 p A3*

[By political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel has officially advised the United States that it is not extending military aid to Ethiopia, and that it has no military advisers in that country. This declaration was relayed this week by Eytan Bentzur, assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry and the head of its North America Department and Disarmament Affairs, to U.S. Ambassador William Brown. Political elements in Jerusalem believe the Pentagon's erroneous information on this issue is based on media reports supplied by elements unsympathetic to Israel.

At a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday, Kesse Kabede, head of the Ethiopian diplomatic delegation and an intimate of Ethiopian ruler Lieutenant Colonel Haile-Mariam Mengistu, said the fact his country and Israel share strategic interests does not necessarily point to the existence of military cooperation between the countries. He declared Ethiopia neither has requested nor received cluster bombs from Israel. According to him, the two countries currently are defining their framework of cooperation. He added the new Ethiopian ambassador to Israel soon will arrive to open his country's embassy in Tel Aviv.

Responding to appeals from Ethiopian Jews living in Israel, Kabede said as his country understands the tragic predicament of Ethiopian Jews, it has decided to seek humane solutions to the problem of family reunification. He added, however, that Ethiopia is not responsible for this tragedy, because many of its Jews illegally left the country.

Kabede added the president of Ethiopia recently has pardoned Jews who had been sentenced to prison for attempting to emigrate illegally to Israel. Many of them already have joined their families in Israel. He noted the pardon was granted at the request of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir after relations between Israel and Ethiopia three months ago were resumed.

Kabede further said his delegation conducted talks in Israel regarding future cooperation between the two countries' national airlines in a bid to arrange the transport of Ethiopian Jews to Israel and regarding possible cooperation in the spheres of industry and commerce.

## GDR Delegation Arrives for 'First Time'

*TA3003104390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] A delegation from East Germany has arrived for the first time in Israel. The delegation comprises 16 youth members of the Social Democratic Party. It was invited to Israel by the Histadrut [labor federation] and was greeted by Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar.

## Police, Army Prepare for Land Day Activities

*TA2903121690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Twenty-five schoolgirls from the East Jerusalem al-Quds high school were chased and detained by police following riots this morning. Our correspondent Yaron Toren reports from Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] This morning there was a riot at the al-Quds high school for girls in East Jerusalem. Students from the school blocked a street and threw stones at cars and at a police force that arrived. The police dispersed the rioting schoolgirls and, after a chase, detained 25 of

them for interrogation. The girls detained were found possessing leaflets and other instigatory material.

Other than that incident, East Jerusalem was quiet today. A very large presence already has been set up for Land Day tomorrow. The main event expected tomorrow is prayer on Temple Mount. [end recording]

Our correspondent 'Ido Shargil reports from Judaea and Samaria the relative quiet was maintained there, though tension is felt. Stores were open today, but a general strike is expected to be staged tomorrow following calls by all the organizations. The Army has beefed up its forces but has not yet decided whether curfews will be imposed on various sensitive areas.

A preemptive curfew was imposed on the Gaza Strip this morning in preparation for Land Day tomorrow. According to our reports, quiet so far has been maintained there.

Several attempts to disturb the peace were registered in the north before Land Day. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz reports:

[Begin recording] In the past few days there have been several attempts to disturb the peace in the Galilee before Land Day tomorrow. The police that already have been deployed throughout the north prevented residents of the village of 'Arraba from staging a protest march yesterday, during which some of the participants tried to sing nationalist songs. The police detained six demonstrators, all central activists of the HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality] movement.

Hundreds of policeman and Border Policemen will be deployed in the Arab sector as of this evening. During the past few days, senior police commanders in the north have conducted meetings with heads of local Arab councils, who promised to maintain order.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 GMT on 29 March reports "the Committee of Arab Local Councils has published a statement urging the Arab population to maintain public order on Land Day tomorrow. The statement adds that the committee wishes the day to be marked by dignified events, rather than by demonstrations and disturbances."]

Police units also will be stationed in Druze villages on the Golan Heights. Several Syrian and PLO flags have been hoisted during the past few days in Majdal Shams, and hostile graffiti was found. [end recording]

This morning, unidentified people complained stones were thrown at their cars near the Bedouin village of 'Aro'er in the Negev. Neither the complainants nor the stones, however, were found when the police arrived. The Negev also is on alert. Our correspondent Roni Sofer reports from the south:

[Begin recording] Negev District Police are preparing hundreds of policemen to face Land Day events expected to take place in the area tomorrow. So far the police have authorized the central rally for the Negev to be conducted in the Bedouin village of Rahat. It also has authorized a Bedouin march from the area of Lagiya to Tel Sheva'. Last week Deputy Commander Shlomo Aharonishky, commander of the Negev District police, met notables representing the 65,000 Bedouins living in the Negev. The district commander asked the notables to rein in their people to keep the police from activating their forces on Land Day. Chief Inspector Shalom Ben-Hemo, spokesman for the Southern District police, said this morning the police maintain the same policy on Land Day as they always have: to maintain law and order in a democratic state. [end recording]

## Intifadah Leader Jailed; Notables Reassume Posts

*TA3003103490*

[Editorial Report] Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 30 March carries a report by Yizhar Be'er on page A3 saying "the Ramallah military court yesterday handed down a six-year prison sentence, of which three are suspended, to Ahmad 'Awdah, one of the leaders of the Unified National Command of the Uprising in the Ramallah area.

"'Awdah was the representative of the Palestinian Communuist Party and was one of those who drafted intifadah leaflets Nos. 36 to 41. He was captured by the security forces nine months ago and awaited trial until last week. His trial started two days ago. 'Awdah pleaded guilty and was sentenced yesterday."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 30 March on page A6 in a pool update on the territories reports: "Mansur Tahsin, chairman of the Tulkarm Village Leagues, yesterday pointed out the villages have been significantly calm during the past few days, and disclosed that mukhtars and public figures who had resigned following threats at the beginning of the intifadah have begun reassuming their positions."

## 'New Guidelines' Regulate Use of Plastic Bullets

*TA3003053290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The Israeli Army issued new guidelines on firing plastic bullets during clashes in the territories. Under the new rules, only company commanders equipped with telescopic sights are allowed to shoot the plastic bullets. Soldiers given special training previously were allowed to shoot plastic bullets. Military sources said the use of telescopic sights, introduced in January, has reduced the number of deaths from plastic bullets.

## Update on Incidents in Territories 28 Mar

*TA3003074590*

[Editorial Report] Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 29 March in a report by Eytan Rabin on page A2 reports that "for the first time since the beginning of the intifadah, residents of the West Bank who were wanted by

the authorities turned themselves in either via the Civil Administration or through representatives of the Red Cross. Sources in the defense establishment told HA'ARETZ this phenomenon started approximately one month ago, and so far over 11 wanted men described as 'dangerous' have surrendered to the authorities. All four members of the strike committee from a Ramallah District village did so one month ago.

"The men are suspected of attacking local residents, organizing disturbances, and disseminating leaflets. Another wanted man, who was one of the leaders of the popular committees and was a fugitive for more than a year, turned himself in to the security forces through the Red Cross. Following his interrogation, he was given a six-month term of administrative detention in al-Fari'ah Prison.

"The sources explained this new trend mainly is a result of the capture and killing of the Black Panther and Red Eagle gangs in Nabulus. The wanted men fear the security forces may kill them, and prefer to turn themselves in and stay alive.

"Additional reasons are the sealing of rooms in houses where fugitives live, which causes their families great suffering; the harsh living conditions they must face when on the run in the mountains and forests; and their separation from their families for long periods."

In a similar report by Yizhar Be'er and Eytan Rabin on page A2, HA'ARETZ adds "Zawfiq Nahuri, an Israeli citizen, was injured yesterday near Qalqilyah by a rock thrown by Palestinians at his car. He continued driving until he encountered an Army patrol, which took him to Beilinson Hospital, where doctors diagnosed a fractured skull. He is in stable condition and is conscious.

"Palestinian sources reported stones were thrown at the home of Muhammad 'Irut, a Balatah refugee camp resident who is known to be a collaborator with the authorities. The man responded by shooting at his assailants, but there were no casualties.

"Yesterday there was a procession of approximately 400 masked men in Balatah. Palestinian sources reported that IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops later raided the camp. According to Palestinian sources, the IDF conducted an initiated operation in Sabastiyah, near Nabulus, in order to arrest wanted men and erase slogans.

"Palestinian sources in the Gaza Strip reported three men were injured in the Gaza Strip in confrontations with the IDF: two in Gaza and the third in the Khan Yunus refugee camp. The IDF spokesman reported seven men were hurt, one of them suffering moderate injuries. The spokesman also said an IDF officer was injured in the head by a rock in al-Shati'. Three masked men also were caught.

"Senior Army officers discounted the claims made by sources inside the IDF General Staff regarding the exacerbation of incidents involving violence in the Gaza Strip, and pointed out there has been a lull in the disturbances. They admitted, however, that children had thrown rocks at soldiers at several locations."

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew on 29 March in a page 4 report by Pinhas 'Inbari, Uri'el Ben-'Ami, and Ayelet Mazor states "the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], Hamas [Islamic Resistance Front], and the Islamic Jihad are holding contacts to establish a joint command, which will compete with the Unified National Command of the Uprising. They already have begun cooperating. The PFLP already is in the process of abandoning the Unified National Command, and this trend also clearly is evident in the latest leaflets disseminated in the territories. In a separate leaflet, No. 2, the PFLP called for establishment of a broad national front, while Hamas, in a flier of its own, praised this call.

"The Islamic Jihad already has cooperated with the PFLP in conducting a strike on Sunday, and Christian cities, such as Bethlehem and Bayt Sahur, participated in the Jihad's strike."

## Minister Says PLO Ties Reaching 'New Stage'

*JN2903145390 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 27 Mar 90 pp 1, 22*

[By Mustafa Abu-Lubdah]

[Text] Amman—Were it not for security considerations represented by fear of Israeli operations against Palestinian leaders, Amman, the Jordanian capital, would be the proposed venue for the Palestine National Council's next session—expected to convene in the summer—and Amman would have hosted the recent meeting of the PLO Central Council. Since Mudar Badran formed his government, Jordanian-Palestinian relations have witnessed continued openness toward an alliance based on resolutions of a strategic nature to be adopted by the two sides and on the mutual confidence of both sides that there is no room for fears or doubts.

Fatah leaders such as 'Abbas Zaki have chosen Amman as their permanent residence. In addition, agreements have been made on similar arrangements for other Palestinian leaders. Accordingly, Salih Ra'fat, of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and Taysir Qubba'ah, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], returned to reside permanently in the Jordanian capital. Reports have been circulated on addressing official Jordanian invitations to Dr. George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah to visit Jordan and hold official talks.

PFLP Political Bureau member Taysir Qubba'ah has had talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran—the first between the PFLP and the Jordanian Government in 20 years. He was followed by Abu-al-'Abbas, who visited Jordan for the first time in two decades.

Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Information Department, arrived in Amman at the beginning of this week at the special invitation of Jordanian Information Minister Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din to hold talks that Minister 'Izz-al-Din described as a continuation of the work in information cooperation to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab nation. He said that the meeting underlines the national, historical, and strong ties between Jordan and Palestine to achieve the maximum levels of cooperation between the representatives of the Palestinian people and the Jordanian Government. Information Minister Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din added that we are looking forward to distinguished future relations, particularly in this stage.

The Jordanian information minister, who described the talks on information coordination between Jordan and Palestine as "a new serious view," is in fact noting the joint conviction that the disengagement decision was the beginning of a new stage of seriousness and commitment in light of Palestinian developments and Jordanian policies that would lay down a new basis for strategic cooperation based on confidence and joint longterm views.

A candidate for the PFLP and another for the DFLP won seats in the Jordanian parliamentary elections. In light of the disengagement decision and the other objective developments, including democracy in Jordan, the Jordanian People's Democratic Party stemmed from the DFLP. This party is preparing a request to be officially licensed after endorsing the National Charter. According to reports, the PFLP has not taken the final decision yet; it is still studying the idea of establishing a Jordanian organization in the form of a party—similar to the People's Democratic Party—that is completely separate from the mother front.

With regard to the Fatah Movement, which did not enter the Jordanian elections directly or indirectly, there is a clear policy not to form any Jordanian party that extends or stems from the movement. It is noteworthy that Bassam Abu-Sharif, political adviser to the Palestinian president, will arrive in the Jordanian capital this week in one of the frequent visits to the Jordanian capital by Fatah leaders. These visits have established a complete faith in the Jordanian and Palestinian sides that any Israeli threat to Jordan is in fact a threat to the Palestine question and that the Zionist plan for the alternative homeland is in fact a conspiracy directed equally against Jordan and the Palestine question.

Within this framework of openness between Jordan and the PLO, Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran agreed on the return of the Palestinian National Fund to its headquarters in Amman. He also agreed to the proposed major political march, in which Palestinian, Jordanian, Arab, and international personalities will take part, to the King Husayn Bridge to declare their rejection of settling Jewish immigrants from East Europe in occupied Palestinian territory.

Another observation by those following the progress of Jordanian- Palestinian coordination on various levels is the Jordanian Information Ministry's response to a request by some MP's [members of Parliament] to ban the printing of AL-QUDS, issued by Abu-al-Za'im in Amman. 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu-al-Za'im, split from Fatah several years ago. He has been printing his newspaper in Athens for the past two weeks and his newspaper is censored just like any other foreign publication.

## King Husayn Receives UN Secretary General

*JN2903184890 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received this afternoon UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. His majesty the king welcomed Mr. Perez de Cuellar and wished him a good stay in Jordan during his private visit. During the meeting, developments in the international arena were discussed.

His majesty spoke about the United Nations' important role in world issues and the secretary general's distinguished role in resolving some world issues.

For his part, Mr. Perez de Cuellar praised Jordan's democratic march and Jordan's effective role in various issues.

The meeting was attended by al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and some of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's aides.

## Lebanon

### Concessions Demanded for Release of Hostages

*NC3003153990 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli has said Western countries must make concessions to Iran and its Lebanese allies to obtain the release of the 17 [as heard] foreign hostages detained in Lebanon.

### Amal Commends 'Execution' of Robinson

*NC3003063990 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The Amal Movement information center in the south has hailed the heroes who carried out the daring successful operation which resulted in the execution of Israeli settler Robinson. In a statement, the Amal center said that Robinson was one of the tools used by the Israeli occupation enemy to implement his expansionist policy in the occupied border strip.

### Group's Statement Hails Robinson's Execution

*NC2903162590 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The Lebanese National Forces Group has hailed the heroes of the national resistance who executed William Robinson and said that by this act they thwarted the plan to transform the south into an Israeli protectorate.

In a statement it issued this afternoon, the group said that any other Robinson will meet the same fate as his executed predecessor.

### Hasbayya Inhabitants Denounce Robinson's Burial

*NC3003070090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] (William Wilford), administrative official of the mission in Jerusalem for which Robinson was working, has announced that Robinson has been buried in Rashayya al-Fukhkhar. He said that Robinson's wife and children will continue Robinson's mission and that she will not abandon the orphans and retarded children.

Meanwhile, the inhabitants and key figures in the area of Hasbayya have denounced Robinson's burial in the Protestant cemetery. While affirming the principle of Christian-Druze coexistence in the area, they declared that they wil not allow their chaste soil to be defiled. They denounced some local officials for this national irresponsibility.

### Commentary Urges Resistance Against Settlements

*NC3003100090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Political commentary: "The Resistance's Bullet"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago, during talk about the dangers involved in the settlement that American Jew William Bell Robinson was establishing in the area of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, we advised and urged the resistance fighters to hurry and deal a blow to this settlement so that Robinson may understand that settlement in our land is insecure and unguaranteed and will not last indefinitely. We said: O resisting youths, pound Robinson's settlement with a rocket, throw a stone at it, or kindle a fire in it. We have realized that statements and complaints will not halt the hostile plan Robinson was implementing with direct support from the Zionist entity and covered up by the UN emergency forces operating in the south. [passage omitted]

We give a profound heartfelt greeting to the heroes who have cut short the talk, the denunciations, the complaints, and resolutions. These are the three youths who felt the danger threatening their land and country and sensed the collusion between the agents at home and the enemy and his supportive international forces with a view to annexing our land to the land the enemy has occupied and annexed to the so-called Zionist entity. [passage omitted]

These youths killed Robinson because that is the only reasonable way to frustrate building settlements. Robinson's murder is the only way to frustrate the entire new Jewish settlement plan. We urge that this method be used in all the occupied Arab territories. If the youths in the occupied territories and all the Muslim youths deal one blow after another to the settlers, set fire to and hurl stones at the settlements, or attack them with rockets and hand grenades, we would soon witness the enemy's failure to settle the Soviet Jews. These Jews would leave, return to where they came from, or immigrate to other places.

The resistance youths must turn the promised Jewish paradise into hell so that these Jews may understand that they have been deceived, that they have no hope of enjoying a calm and stable life on our land, and that our land will never be a safe haven for them. Our land will only be cells of resistance against them. [passage omitted]

### Israeli Force Imposes Curfew on South Villages

*NC2903121490 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In the wake of the execution of William Robinson, a U.S. citizen of Jewish origin, by a Lebanese National Front's group yesterday, a joint Israeli-Lahdist force made up of 500 troops and backed by well over 50 vehicles and helicopters has besieged the villages of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, Kafr Hamam, al-Habbariyah, Kafr Shuba, Mimis, and Halba.

After imposing a curfew on these villages, the Israeli force mounted a wide-scale campaign in search of resistance men. Israeli troops raided a number of houses in al-Habbariyah, Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, and Kafr Hamam. They arrested eight people in Kafr Hamam and took them to the al-Khiyam detention camp. Also, the

Israeli-Lahdist force arrested four citizens in al-Habbariyah and two others in Mimis.

### Israeli Troops on Alert To Find Booby-Trapped Car

*NC3003062690 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] According to security sources in the south, Israeli troops were placed on alert in the occupied border strip yesterday in the wake of reports that a booby-trapped car rigged with 400 kg of explosives has entered the area. The sources indicated that the occupation forces erected fixed and mobile roadblocks inside the occupied border strip and searched cars, particularly those belonging to the UN forces.

In another development, our correspondent in the south has reported that the township of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar is still under a tight Israeli siege following the execution of Jewish settler William Robinson by national resistance fighters. [passage omitted]

### Hizballah, Syrian Forces Clash in West Beirut

*NC2903160990 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Clashes with machine guns and rockets took place near 'Uthman gasoline station in Burj al-Barajinah [in West Beirut] at approximately 1445 this afternoon. Hizballah sources said that a security problem came up near the station and that those concerned contained it. Amal sources said that Hizballah elements and the Syrian forces had fought. A Hizballah source recently informed us that the situation was restored to normal following contacts.

### Paper on 'Awn Contacts With Syria, Legitimacy

*NC2903111890 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In its issue last Tuesday [27 March], the newspaper al-HAYAH cited people returning from Damascus as saying that mediators on behalf of General 'Awn have visited the Syrian capital and conveyed messages from him. AL-HAYAH said that the mediators' contacts so far have been in the nature of security contacts because they are confined to meetings with some military officials. However, the paper said, these contacts have not achieved the results 'Awn wants.

AL-HAYAH added that these mediators include Fayiz al-Qazzi, who until 14 March last year, was a liaison officer between 'Awn and Syria regarding the presidential elections. Qazzi visited Damascus and West Beirut last week.

According to AL-HAYAH, those returning from Damascus noted that Gen. 'Awn is trying to benefit from the open contacts with Syria despite the fact that the results of these contacts have not crystallized and are not likely to develop soon. Meanwhile, 'Awn is preparing to wage a new battle against the Lebanese Forces that will enable him to improve his conditions on the ground.

Those returning from Damascus said that Gen. 'Awn's statement that he is preparing a surprise could mean the development of the contact lines with Damascus in a way that will lead to upsetting the political alliances or to launching a wide-scale war against the Lebanese Forces.

AL-HAYAH said that 'Awn has failed in his bid to establish contacts with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progress Socialist Party, through Engineer Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party. Sham'un has contacted people close to Junblatt more than once and sent friendly messages which could not convince Minister Junblatt to open contacts with Gen. 'Awn.

Citing sources close to Junblatt, AL-HAYAH said that Sham'un is daily contacting leaders in West Beirut in a bid to establish contacts between these leaders and Gen. 'Awn. When Sham'un's bid meets with a negative response, he seeks to open contacts for himself and his party. The paper indicated that Sham'un has proposed to people close to Junblatt that Sham'un move to Dayr al-Qamar to reside there but the proposals met with no response.

According to AL-HAYAH, well informed sources indicated that Gen. 'Awn has encouraged Sham'un to open contacts with the legitimacy via the army command under General Emile Lahhud, similar to the contacts Sham'un himself is opening through various channels. Sham'un has had several contacts with Lahhud, beginning with a request that Lahhud and 'Awn agree on coordination, regardless of the stands adopted by President Ilyas al-Hirawi and Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. However, these contacts also have been fruitless.

### 'Awn Offers 'Essential' Concessions on Ta'if

*LD3003093890 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS published today said that it has obtained the text of a an extremely significant letter that General Michel 'Awn had addressed to the leaders of the Tripartite Arab Committee on the Lebanese issue and of other Arab states. In the message, General 'Awn offered essential political concessions which represent a basic shift in his stance regarding Ta'if agreement.

The paper indicates that in his message, 'Awn officially recognized, in his own writing and signature, that the Ta'if agreement represents a sincere Arab determination to safeguard Lebanon. He also recognizes the Tripartite Arab Committee, and voices his full readiness to cooperate with it to achieve the peace of the brave. 'Awn also announces his willingness to accept the Ta'if agreement without preconditions.

AL-QABAS said that it has also learned that secret Arab-Lebanese negotiations are currently taking place with regard to Awn's letter to appraise its content,

dimensions, and results before defining an Arab and Lebanese position vis-a-vis the letter.

The paper noted that 'Awn also offered a concession to Syria, as he emphasized in his letter that he is ready to accept a solution that guarantees not only the supreme Arab interest but also pleases all the parties concerned and takes into account their legitimate interests on the basis of dignity, rights and equality.

### 'Awn Interviewed on Al-Ta'if, Al-Hirawi

*NC2903073790 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In an interview with AL-DIYAR published today, prime minister General Michel 'Awn affirmed that Mr. Ilyas al-Hirawi cannot amend the al-Ta'if accord. He added that a solution can only be reached through negotiations with the brokers of the al-Ta'if accord, namely the Arab tripartite committee which sponsored the negotiations.

In his interview, Gen. 'Awn said that the tripartite committee is capable of amending the rejected points by itself. Gen. 'Awn pointed out that multilateral exchanges are currently taking place as a result of the recent events which created a new dynamism and opened new horizons.

The prime minister maintained that al-Hirawi is persecuting his people and violating the constitution and laws by depriving the employees of their salaries. He added that [Information Minister] Edmond Rizq represents the most recent heretical phenomenon by saying that al-Hirawi is internationally recognized and that many ambassadors presented their credentials to him. Gen. 'Awn said: It is true that ambassadors did present credentials, but later they left. Rizq says that everyone has recognized them, but nevertheless, they will remain weak and I will remain the strongest.

Gen. 'Awn reiterated that the situation will return to normal soon, adding: We have no interest in the security flare-up, and the current situation will soon change. He pointed out that he will come up with a surprise that will be positive, as he put it.

### 'Awn Shells Lebanese Forces; 'Awn Tanks Destroyed

*NC3003052790 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In the wake of the Maronite meeting that was held in Bkirki yesterday to find a solution to the crisis in the eastern area, General 'Awn's army units triggered the security situtation on all fronts in Beirut, northern al-Matn, and Kasrawan at 0530 today. Gen. 'Awn's units are using heavy-caliber artillery to bombard the residential areas in Beirut and Kasrawan.

Gen. 'Awn's army units triggered the security situation yesterday by shelling the vicinity of Bkirki, the Kasrawan coast, and central and upper Kasrawan, using 155-mm field artillery from 0600 until 1030.

Gen. 'Awn's army units shelled the residential areas in al-Ashrafiyah and its neighborhood, using artillery and tanks yesterday afternoon. This prompted the Lebanese Forces to retaliate and destroy two of 'Awn's tanks that had been bombarding the residential areas in al-Ashrafiyah from their positions near the soap factory in Sinn al-Fil.

### 'Awn Radio Says LF Attacking Al-Qulay'at

*NC3003065890 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] At 0530 today the Lebanese Forces [LF] inflamed the security situation by bombarding army positions and residential neighborhoods in al-Qulay'at and its suburbs with artillery and rockets. Shells and rockets are falling in that area now.

The Lebanese Forces also shelled the coastal and inland areas of northern al-Matn and the approaches to southern al-Matn.

According to reports, the Lebanese Forces used this extensive and destructive bombardment to cover an attack it launched in the direction of al-Qulay'at.

In view of the continued Lebanese Forces' attacks on the Army positions and the citizens' houses, the Army was compelled to respond to the sources of fire in an intensive and accurate manner.

According to the lastest reports, the attacks are now concentrated on the al-Qulay'at. Various types of weapons are fiercely shelling Army positions there.

### 'Awn Army States Attack on Al-Qulay'at Repulsed

*NC3003084090 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Statement by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 30 March]

[Text] After giving a definite promise to the mediation committee to adhere totally to the cease-fire—which it violated for the third day in a row yesterday—it became apparent that the command of the gunmen [Lebanese Forces] resorted to this maneuver as to cover an attempt to launch a large-scale offensive. It mobilized the remnants of its gunmen and attempted to carry out this offensive at dawn today. At 0515 the gunmen's artillery and missile launchers opened intensive fire on the various combat lines, main roads, and residential neighborhoods. Groups of gunmen carried out a decoy attack along the al-'Adliyah combat line. It later became apparent that this attempt was a cover for a larger attack on the al-Qulay'at front. Army units repulsed the attack and inflicted great losses of life and equipment on the attackers.

Another group of gunmen attempted to advance along the Darayya combat line. The Army dealt with this group, using appropriate weapons.

### Lebanese Forces Issue Statement on Fighting

*NC3003100490 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Statement by the Fifth Branch of the Lebanese Forces General Staff]

[Text] At the time when all officials were waiting for a clear response from General 'Awn to the agreement reached at the Bkirki meeting yesterday with the aim of attaining a comprehensive solution, the 'Awn group began an unexpected bombardment at 0530 today of Lebanese Forces positions and townships, villages, and residential neighborhoods in Beirut and Kasrawan, using all types of weapons. The bombardment was accompanied by a large-scale offensive along all the combat lines of al-Qulay'at with the aim of advancing toward central Kasrawan. The offensive focused chiefly on the al-Qulay'at township. Lebanese Forces units repulsed the attack and forced the aggressors to retreat. The Lebanese Forces are currently conducting purging operations of the remaining attackers.

### Cease-fire Declared in Eastern Area

*NC3003105890 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1054 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The intensity of clashes on the Kasrawan combat lines has abated. This followed security committee and mediation committee contacts with Dr. Samir Ja'ja', commander of the Lebanese Forces, and General Michel 'Awn. A cease-fire agreement was declared at 1245 today [1045 GMT].

### Cease-fire Collapses; Fighting Continues

*NC3003123290 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] In a new hour of madness, General 'Awn waged a battle along the al-Qulay'at combat line at dawn today, believing he would reach victory in this battle. Gen. 'Awn prepared for this battle by directing indiscriminate concentrated artillery bombardment at peaceful towns in central and coastal Kasrawan. Phosphorous and cluster bombs were used in the battle. [passage omitted]

A cease-fire agreement was reached at 1245 today, but as usual the army units violated it, and it collapsed immediately. Fierce battles are currently raging along the combat lines of Kasrawan, particularly on the Darayya-al-Qulay'at line. [passage omitted]

### Patriarch Threatens Expulsion of Warring Leaders

*NC3003090790 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr has issued the following urgent appeal:

What objective and political gain is sought by those who are responsible for the frightful and destructive shelling for which the Army is blaming the Lebanese Forces and vice versa? Have they not realized that they are all the losers and that the people's lives and properties do not belong to them? Are they defending the Christian areas as they turn them into scorched earth?

The people's patience with them has run out. The people have left their homes in the areas of fighting for the forests to escape certain death. The people and the Red Cross are appealing to us to urge those responsible to halt the fighting.

This being the situation, we believe that it is our conscientious duty to warn them for the second time that we will be compelled to expell them from the church whose followers they claim to be defending. We will do so by declaring their excommunication and thus they will not be part of the church or of us. He who forewarns is excused.

[Signed] Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, the Maronite Patriarch

### 'Awn Urges 'Clear' Stand By Mediation Committee

*NC3003131990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In response to Patriarch Sfayr's appeal, Michel 'Awn, according to his media, called on the mediation committee to take an eloquent and clear stand on the ongoing developments, to call things by their names, and to reveal the full facts to public opinion, so that people will not be subjected to deception.

For his part, Ja'ja' asserted his absolute commitment to the cease-fire, in response to Patriarch Sfayr's appeal.

### Bkirki Meeting 29 March Seeks Political Solution

*NC2903211490 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] Because Bkirki was and will always remain the focus of attention of the Lebanese and the Christians, and because it provides hope for salvation from the tragic and difficult situation engulfing the eastern area and the homeland, the Patriarchiate has regained the role it lost for one year. Despite all the political and security pressure, a Maronite meeting was held under Patriarch Sfayr's leadership today to discuss developments in the current serious situation.

During the two and a half-hour meeting held in the presence of Lebanese Forces Commander Dr. Samir Ja'ja', the conferees instructed the mediation committee

to follow up their endeavors with both General 'Awn and Dr. Ja'ja' within a specific period of time in order to reach a comprehensive political solution. We have learned that the committee was asked to inform Patriarch Sfayr, within 72 hours at most, on the results of the new mediation. Based on the outcome of this mission, his beatitude will fix a date for an expanded meeting, which Dr. Ja'ja' emphasized will take place. [passage omitted]

Our radio has learned that General Michel 'Awn telephoned [mediation committee member] Lawyer Shakir Abu-Sulayman during the Bkirki meeting and asked him to convey an oral message, most probably only to the Maronite patriarch. During the meeting the mediation committee was reportedly instructed to contact General 'Awn and Dr. Ja'ja' to seek their approval on the draft plan discussed during today's meeting, provided a reply is obtained within 72 hours at most. In light of this reply, the patriarch will decide upon a date for the expanded Christian meeting.

[Paris AFP in English, in a Beirut-datelined report at 1921 GMT on 29 March on the Maronite leaders' Bkirki meeting, indicated that the leaders' talks were "paving the way for a broader meeting to take place Sunday [1 April], reliable sources said.

"They said the Sunday talks would be joined by Maronite MP's currently in Paris and would focus on finding ways to end the inter-Christian fighting that broke out January 31."]

### 'Awn on Bkirki Conference, Mediation Efforts

*NC2803184090 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] General Michel 'Awn has said that the Bkirki conference [of leading Christian figures, to take place on 29 March] will be limited in scope. Former key figures have been invited, and the existing key figures who will attend are no longer effective, he said. No one can talk about the al-Ta'if story and the so-called government which stemmed from it.

Gen. 'Awn also said: If they want to meet, they must have a clear idea and an agenda. I hope that they will not just come up with a statement, as in the past.

Regarding the meetings of the mediation committee and the results of its efforts, 'Awn said, in the presence of Lawyer Shakir Abu-Sulayman, that these meetings are like conclaves which take place for major elections, such as the election of a pope or patriarch. They await the white or black smoke. So far there has been neither white nor black smoke.

### 'Indiscriminate' Shelling Reported in East Beirut

*NC2903190090 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] The newly created combat lines in the eastern areas were the scene of a flare-up this afternoon and evening. The center and outskirts of al-Ashrafiyah came under indiscriminate bombardment from the pro-'Awn Army positions. The shelling, however, noticeably eased a short while ago.

Earlier, the areas of Sinn al-Fil, Nahr al-Mawt, the beer factory, and Galerie Khabbaz-al-Ittihad came under shelling and sniper fire. Shells fell in the areas of al-Nasirah, the Lycee, al-Barjawi, and in the vicinity of Hotel Alexander, the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and al-Ahsrafiyah Secondary School. [passage omitted]

Army units' heavy artillery bombardment of the residential areas in Kasrawan has caused a fire in the Salamun building in the al-Qassis neighborhood in Balluni. Between 0600 and 1030, these units used 155-mm heavy-caliber artillery to shell the vicinity of the Maronite Patriarchiate in Bkirki and the residential areas in upper, central, and coastal Kasrawan. REUTER said hundreds of shells were fired, particularly at Kasrawan.

### REUTER Reports Casualties in 29 Mar Shelling

*NC3003063690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] According to REUTER, two citizens were killed, five were wounded, and several fires broke out during the clashes in the eastern area yesterday.

Yesterday's shelling reached villages in northern al-Matn, which are outside the areas under the control of the two warring parties. Citizen Jirjis al-Murr was killed, and Dr. Antoine Samahah and his wife Layla Samahah were wounded. Shells also fell on West Beirut where a number of citizens in the municipal stadium and the area of the Arab University were wounded. Some shells fired from the eastern area fell on Qasqas a short time ago.

## DPRK Vice President Continues Official Visit

### Meets Counterpart for Talks

*JN2903132690 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Mr. 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the republic, at 1000 today received Comrade Yi Chong-ok, DPRK vice president and member of the Korean Workers' Party Political Bureau, and the accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mr. Diya'llah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Mr. 'Abd-al-Wadud al-Atasi, director of the Department of Asia at the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Hani Habib, director of the Cultural Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Korean ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the attendees reviewed the most important international and regional developments. They also discussed means for bolstering and developing bilateral relations.

### Signs Cooperation Agreement

*JN2903173890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party received at noon today Mr. Yi Chong-ok, DPRK vice president and member of the Korean Workers' Party Political Bureau. The Korean ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The meeting centered on cooperation relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Korean Workers' Party. Comrade al-Ahmar and Yi Chong-ok reviewed the procedures necessary for the implementation of the cooperation and friendship agreement between the two parties and the means of developing cooperation in the next two years.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties and friendly countries, the Syrian Arab Republic and the DPRK.

The meeting also focused on current developments in the Arab region and Asia, especially the question of opposing imperialism and Zionism and their campaigns against the peoples who are struggling to defend their causes, independence, and national unity.

Comrade al-Ahmar spoke about Syria's achievements under the 8 March Revolution, especially following the Corrective Movement, led by Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic. Al-Ahamar renewed Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's support for the DPRK people for the sake of peaceful unification of the two parts of Korea.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok expressed a positive opinion of his visit to Syria and the achievements and great changes Syria has attained under the leadership of Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed his country's support for Arab causes and for Syria's continuous struggle in defense of its independence and future development. He also expressed the need for joint coordination and exchange of views on world developments between the two friendly parties. At the end of the meeting, the two parties signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties for the years 1990-1991.

## Cypriot Official Signs Agreement, Departs

*JN2903164090 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Mr. Evstathios Evstathiou, member of the Cypriot Socialist Party's Political Bureau, head of the Cypriot Bar Association, and chairman of the Cypriot-Syrian Friendship Society, left Damascus today after leading a delegation from his country on a four-day visit.

Earlier, Mr. Evstathiou and his delegation signed an agreement with the Syrian Bar Association providing for unifying the two associations' positions in all international forums and legal conferences to support Arab issues, the Palestine question, and world liberation movements. The agreement also provides for the exchange of information, legal pamphlets, and visits in order to achieve further union and legal cooperation.

## Diplomatic Sources Cited on 'Public Resentment'

*JN2803102290 Paris AL-YAWM AL-SABI' in Arabic 26 Mar 90 p 6*

[Text] Informed Arab diplomatic circles have told AL-YAWM AL-SABI' that Damascus is preparing to hold legislative elections in May to elect a new People's Assembly, whose term expired in February. The parties of the [Progressive] National Front are also preparing to convene a general conference to review the front's experiment which began in 1971. The sources pointed out that they do not expect any substantive changes in the present political setup and that the reports of the liberalization of political and parliamentary life are baseless.

The sources considered President Hafiz al-Asad's 8 March speech disappointing, since it was contrary to all expectations. Instead of speaking about the relaxation he promised in his previous speech, the president adopted a tougher stand on domestic politics and made no reference whatsoever to public liberties.

The ambassador of an Arab state in Damascus analyzed the regime's crisis by saying "the Syrian regime is afraid to give in on the issue of democracy and public liberties as this would automatically open the door to demands for accountability for past mistakes and violations, which are numerous. Therefore, the regime prefers to freeze everything, at least for the present time. The diplomat added that the regional congress of the ruling

Arab Ba'th Party has been postponed several times. It was last scheduled to meet from 17 to 19 March but it was postponed once again. The postponement was linked to the government's decision to shelve all domestic issues.

The diplomat pointed out that a clear state of public resentment and anger dominates the Syrian street these days. This state has expressed itself indirectly in the slogans that appeared in the streets of several Syrian cities rejoicing over the demise of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The majority of these slogans compared the Romanian stituation with that in Syria. The diplomat, who has been in Syria for many years, said: Quite simply, the situation in Syria is dangerous and explosive now that the people have lost all hope in effecting any political or economic relaxation.

## U.S. Policy on Immigration Termed 'Two-Faced'

*JN2803181090 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 23 Mar 90 p 9*

["AL-THAWRAH Issues" column by Muhammad Khayr al-Jammali: "The U.S. Policy of Deception"]

[Text] Despite the criticism of U.S. policy over the past six years because of its lack of credibility and its absolute bias toward Israel, this policy is still incapable of adopting a neutral position on the Arab-Israeli conflict or on any of the issues directly or indirectly linked with the conflict—a position that would reflect positively on this policy for once at least.

However, the strange thing about U.S. policy is that it is a game of deception played against the Arabs under certain circumstances to paralyze the Arabs and diffuse their indignation and anger against U.S. policy—anger and indignation that arise because the United States is biased toward Israel, provides Israel with every means of aggression, and covers up for Israel's policies in international organizations. The two-faced U.S. position on the issue of large-scale Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine is an example of this game of deception. Since the early seventies, the United States has been a full partner of Israel and the World Zionist Organization in opening wide the doors of Jewish immigration.

When large-scale immigration began and the world learned that its objective was not—as was alleged—related to human rights, but was really part of the Zionist aggression against Arab human rights, the immigration became the target of world criticism and Arab media attacks. Thus, the United States hastened to please the world and the Arabs by refraining from using U.S. aid to finance the policy of Zionist absorption of large numbers of Jewish migrants from the USSR and elsewhere.

Some Arabs believed that, this time, U.S. policy was moving toward moderation on the question of the new Jewish immigration, which is considered the most serious issue ever to face the Arabs in the history of their conflict with Zionism. However, before long, the Arabs realized that the U.S. position was a deception aimed at diffusing Arab indignation against the U.S. bias toward Israel and creating an impression in world opinion that U.S. policy was playing a positive role in the conflict. The new evidence of the two-faced position and the United States' lack of credibility is the recent announcement by the U.S. Administration of a plan to provide Israel with $400 million in loans to build new houses for Soviet Jewish immigrants. And in order to avoid world and Arab criticism of the new stand, the report included the following clause: "If the Bush administration receives assurances on how these funds are spent."

Thus, we find that the United States adopts two policies on the conflict: The first is for export and public consumption—and to paralyze, deceive, and mislead; the second implements and carries out the firm interests of the United States—among which the security and role of Israel are always paramount.

The important question, however, that should be asked about such a policy, is: What about the Arab response to the two-faced U.S. policy and the danger of Jewish immigration?

## Afghanistan

### Opposition Groups End Talks 'Without Any Result'

*LD3003085390 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Kabul, March 29, BAKHTAR—The last rounds of talks between representatives of opposition armed groups based in Peshawar and the nine-alliance group based in Iran was concluded on March 28 without any result, say reports reaching here.

The delegation of the opposition groups based in Peshawar which had gone to Tehran under the leadership of Gaylani has now said that it does not have any programs for conducting talks with Mujahiddin based in Iran.

According to Radio BBC both sides of talks have in fact admitted that they have not been able so far to settle their disputes.

### Herat Opposition Groups To Pursue Reconciliation

*LD2903101190 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Kabul, March 28, BAKHTAR—Five opposition armed groups comprising of 2000 armed and 31,000 unarmed persons joined on March 27 the policy of national reconciliation in the districts of Pashtun Zarghun and Owbeh in Herat Province, reports BAKHTAR military correspondent. The said groups were welcomed by General 'Abdul Haq Ulumi, secretary of Defense Supreme Council, M. Dashed Azie [name as received], commander of Herat Garrison, clergymen and a large number of peaceful inhabitants in that province.

At a meeting which was held at a Owbeh district on this occasion, 'Abdul Haq Ulumi described the joining of the said group to the policy of national reconciliation as a valuable step for the ensurance of peace and security and realisation of the policy of national reconciliation.

With the joining of the above-mentioned group which earlier belonged to the extremist groups of Mujaddedi and Rabbani the security of 175 villages in the districts of Pashtun Zarghun and Owbeh will be maintained.

### AIG Rejects UN Refugee Repatriation Plan

*BK2903111990 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 29 Mar 90 p 6*

[Bureau report]

[Text] Peshawar, March 28—Afghan Interim government (AIG) Prime Minister Abdul Rab Rasul Sayyaf has taken exception to the United Nations plans regarding repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran in the coming summer and stressed that they would not return to Afghanistan until an Islamic government was established in Kabul.

He told MIDIA [Media Information Department of Islamic Afghanistan] in an interview Wednesday [28 March] that repatriation of Afghan refugees was not discussed in his recent meeting with U.N. Coordinator for Afghanistan Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan. Prof. Sayyaf resented the fact that the issue was instead discussed by U.N. officials with Pakistani authorities and the Kabul regime. He stressed that refugees were represented by the Peshawar-based parties and all issues relating to them ought to be discussed with them.

Accusing the U.N. of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, Prof. Sayyaf said he told Prince Sadruddin that they should refrain from doing so. He felt would generate serious problems and create difficulties. [sentence as published] He maintained that he and the Prince talked only about rendering relief to internally-displaced Afghans.

The AIG Premier said, he told Prince Sadruddin that U.N. distribution centres in Afghanistan should not be set up in areas controlled by the Kabul regime since such an attitude by U.N. officials these could be misused. [sentence as published] He also demanded that relief convoys must obtain permission from the AIG for safe passage and must not travel to the cities held by the regime after passing through Mujahidin-controlled areas as in this case Mujahidin activities and positions may be reported to the enemy. He also feared that the regime would misuse the relief assistance in areas held by it by drafting youth and the elderly.

### Council of Ministers Executive Committee Meets

*LD2903135990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0524 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Kabul, March 28, BAKHTAR—The periodical session of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) presided over by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of that committee was held here today.

The session widely assessed nature of implementation of instructions of Council of Ministers' resolution dated 10th of March 1990 on specifying the damages inflicted upon the state and private as well as personal institutions emanated from the recent plot of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and it was indicated that the concerned organs have accomplished specific duties for the purpose of determining the inflicted damages and arrangement of the aids to the bereaveds of the coup attempt.

Based on presented reports the damages inflicted only upon the state and private civilian institutions amounted to 1.6 billion Afghanis.

The report says that in the first days of the tragic incident 50,000 Afghanis were distributed to each martyr's family and 10,000 Afghanis and considerable amount of goods and medicine were given to each injured.

Likewise, fifty thousand Afghanis were distributed to each Kabul city family for each room damaged during the coup attempt.

Similarly, the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers assessed the housing problems in Kabul City. It was noted at the session that since 1978 about 315,500 tracts of land for residential houses and 9,427 residential apartments were distributed to the deserving people. Despite this the homeless problem remains serious due to the city's population growth.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers made certain decisions for the gradual solution of the housing problem and determined new low-cost areas for building houses and in this connection it assigned specific tasks to Kabul municipality, central administration of housing and city construction dept, Ministry of Construction and security organs.

Apart from this, in its today's session the cleaning and greening matters of Kabul City was also discussed. The Executive (?Committee of the Council) of Ministers of the RA adopted certain meassures for improving the cleaning and greenery situation in Kabul City. The concerned body was also instructed to prepare the preparatory draft of the gradual construction of Kabul City canalisation in a month and to present it to the Council of Ministers for consideration.

## Najibullah Addresses Herat Party Plenum

*LD2903085990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0533 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Kabul, March 28, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Herat City early today. Later, President Najibullah participated in the plenum of Herat provincial party committee which was held in the hall of the Cultural House of Trade Unions.

President Najibullah in his speech to the plenum talked about the significance of the decision of March plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and specified the duties of the activists of the party committee of that province for the realisation of the plenum's decision as well as for the full implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and the ensurance of a nation-wide peace in the country and described the subsequent duties of the PDPA.

Later, President Najibullah saw the different parts of the house of arts, craft and culture of the ancient Province of Herat. While appreciating the artists work in Herat house, President Najibullah gave instructions for the repair and further enrichment of the house. President Najibullah went to the historical congregational Herat City mosque and performed the afternoon prayer along with hundreds of local residents.

Before the prayer President Najibullah visited different parts of the mosque and gave necessary instructions to the responsible authorities on preservation and protection of the mosque and other historical monuments of Herat City.

Later on President Najibullah while a large number of scholars, clergies, elders and the leading board of Herat Province were present delivered his speech praising the participation and active role of the citizens of Herat in ensurance of peace and security as well as realization of national reconciliation there. Likewise, the president granted 10 million afghanis for the repairing of Herat City congregational mosques and gifts to a number of scholars and elders of that city as well.

Based on another report President Najibullah returned to Kabul today.

## Najibullah's 22 Mar Address to Konarha Elders

*LD2303210490 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1630 GMT 23 Mar 90*

[Speech by President Najibullah to elders, leaders, and representatives of Konarha Province in Kabul on 22 March—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

I sincerely congratulate you on the arrival of the new year. As I prayed yesterday for peace, for the homeland, for the people, for you, and for myself at the tomb of Hazrat-e Ali in Maza-e sharif, may God accept those prayers. [passage omitted]

This is a matter of great honor for you that when, after the Geneva agreements, we asked you to accept the return of the refugees to Konarha from Pakistan—if Pakistan had observed the agreements the refugees would have returned—you accepted that and came to Nanjaghar Province. This means you have great hearts and strong determination; You are ready for self-sacrifice, for sacrificing your homes. However, you render service to God and God's creatures. [applause] [passage omitted]

Now again we see that 6 March had been chosen for the realization of this conspiracy because Jalalabad had been rescued on that date, because Pakistan's conspiracy and intrigue toward dismembering Afghanistan has been foiled on that date. The fortification of courage and grace was consolidated on that day. The whole world was watching Jalalabad. God forbid, I tell you, if the fate of Jalalabad had become something else, the destiny of Afghanistan was (?threatened). You have not only protected Jalalabad, but you have safeguarded the territorial integrity of Afghanistan. [applause]

I believe you who have shed blood for the sake of this homeland would not have and will not [word indistinct] to neutralize this conspiracy, which has the same essence and character, that is, that was being carried out by the Pakistani spies. Your determination and resolve have become stronger. [passage omitted]

Our response was against the oppressors for protecting the creatures of God. Whoever rises against oppression will not fail. [passage omitted]

When the Soviet forces left Afghanistan—the enemy's policy at the beginning was to keep the Soviet Union here to defame Afghanistan as well as the Soviet Union—we announced the policy of national reconciliation here, the Soviet Union announced another of its policies; the character of both these policies was that the Soviet forces should not remain here—we signed the Geneva agreements. They left Afghanistan, they then thought: Now that the Soviet forces have gone, we will devour the whole of Afghanistan. So, they said they would capture Afghanistan in a few days. That did not happen; one year passed. Now the world is striving toward a policy throughout the world—be it in Europe, South Africa, Central America, the Middle East, or the Far East—to be resolved by political ways. However, when we go to talks and sit around a table with them, they neither have military gain [as heard] and in politics they do not understand at all—they have one slogan: to fight to the last Afghan, to the last Afghan. THis was Golbuddin's slogan. What will be left then when the last Afghan is killed? Naturally, this is rendering service to the ISI, spying for the Military Intelligence Services to eliminate all the Afghans. However, under pressure now, they say that as if we accept the path of political solution—we have also proved to the world—but at the same time the regime of Najibullah should be kept under pressure. Military pressure should be on him. The recent coup d'etat showed nothing could be solved militarily. Even outside the military path, when the internal conspiracy also joined them in these military plans, it did not result in anything. What would the world say now?

The world is arriving at a phase now that you ISI—the U.S. is saying now that I am a bit angry with Pakistan—I did not know, you had taken Golbuddin to one side and you had found a number of others and we are sitting with the Soviet Union to solve problems, why have you engaged in such an action at my back? The Americans are now angry with Pakistan. The result is that they will be saying that the military solution does not bring results. They have now come together and say that we have to accept this government, I have to accept this reality because it proved itself once again, not in defending Jalalabad, not in defending Khowst, Qandahar and Zabol, but in the internal front too that against the greatest conspiracy, he was able to prove his power and strength. We have to bow our heads before him. [applause]

Pakistani generals, ISI, and intelligence are saying that with this conspiracy or coup d'etat this regime became weak, and that there is disagreement in the party and that the Armed Forces are divided and broken into pieces, and that the trust and belief of people in this regime has reduced. That is what they were saying until yesterday that this regime is not acceptable and this regime should go and then again the same thing that Najibullah should go. They can then place their man in his place. However, on the contrary I should tell you the first thing is that the Americans are unhappy. They ask why have you taken such an action in our absence and under our shadow? What is the nature of the issue, I do not want to deal with it. On the surface, they have to say this. They are sitting there as a world power and enjoy many means. They talk about Europe, Central America, Namibia, South Africa, and then what, deceit in Afghanistan? Now they say this deceit has been carried out by Pakistan. Another question arises, God has many philosophies [as heard], the Alliance of Six, as Golbuddin has deserted them, is now accusing Pakistan. They say that now we know, he [Golbuddin] was fighting in favor of Pakistan's intelligence and was much closer to you then us and you separated him from us and only in his form that you wanted to form a puppet government and forget all of us. Therefore, Pakistan is not straight even with Alliance of Six but it wants to resolve the issue in Afghanistan in its interests by its spies.

Another question: That Benazir Bhutto has fear. If Golbuddin and Shahnawaz would have come here, Nawaz Sharif would have risen his voice in Pakistan and asked that this girl [Bhutto] be removed. A government of our favorite has been established in Afghanistan, and there should also be changes in Pakistan. Democracy is not needed, but if there is democracy then give the power to us. The true Panjabi [Nawaz Sharif] calls on this Sindi girl [Bhutto] to move out of the way, little sister. [laughter from the audience]

I count one by one the God's philosophy, and the main point is that the Alliance of Nine, which is in Iran, also did not approve this coup d'etat. Iran's stance in this connection seems that it is not approved by it either. Therefore, an evil came up in which the benefit of the people of Afghanistan was embodied. I assure you and tell you sincerely that few days ago a plenum was held. It was such a plenum that was unprecedented in 25 years history of this party. It was a sincere plenum, full of love. Before, it was like this: I was reading a basic report or something else. We then used to give a few written speeches as show pieces to someone and then they used to read them. But in this plenum it was not like that; each person was standing freely and was making his judgment without any previous preparation in a free and democratic climate. In one voice, the conspiracy was condemned. It was condemned unanimously without even a single negative vote. As you have heard the names of those who were expelled from the party. Twenty-eight persons delivered speeches in the plenum about them; repeatedly, all 28 persons have asked me that they [the conspirators] be punished. I have not seen such solidarity and unity before, I do not conceal from you; that was about the party.

We used to hold military headquarters every day before, held during the last three years and hold it at the present, too. When we were sitting in the military headquarters, if we wanted to send people to Khowst, he [Tanay] was thinking that Najibullah has something against me and wants to send my men to Khowst. So, we could not find

people to send to Khost. We asked him to supply [Khowst], there were (?delays) in supplies. I mention these to you as examples. Now we sit at the headquarters. There is no need for my assessment or for me to give instructions. Those comrade officials who are sitting there such as minister of defense, the minister of interior, the minister of state security are ready voluntarily, with love and sincerity to carry out their duties. The other day I told them that I think the time has come that my involvement in this military headquarters looks extra, as I see you carry out you duties in best manner. That is another outcome.

When I see the spirit of the people, believe me when I declared the national reconciliation policy, the [Soviet] contingents were withdrawn; Jalalabad was saved. I did not see such a high and live spirit then as I saw after the crushing of this coup d'etat. You are coming from among the people and might have witnessed it. Yesterday I went to Mazar-e Sharif. What I saw there I had never seen among 200,000-300,000 people before. Therefore, I assure you we have not become weaker as a result of crushing this conspiracy; we have become stronger. [applause]

It is those [in Pakistan] who have discord among them. They say that until yesterday they [the coup conspirators] were engaged in struggle with us and we were fighting them, now, we will never let them to come and join us in life. Jalaluddin says in Khowst that if he [Tanay] comes to us and reads his Islamic words of faith and become a Muslim and begs me, then I will forgive him. If he works in one of my groups, in the structure of that group as an element under my command, I will accept him. But if he comes and says that because he was the defense minister and wants to become my commander, I will not accept him as a commander. You judge for yourself that an ordinary commander inside does not recognize him officially, let alone the others. Even doubt has increased among them. They [Alliance of Six] tell Golbuddin we were considered as moderate and were saying sometimes that let us solve the issue this way not that way. It was you who were saying no. You have mentioned coup d'etat before. Golbuddin had announced that he would resort to a coup d'etat. How did he announce it? That I will resort to a coup if I find any officers in the army to be Muslim and nonparty. He announced it like this, if you remember. Now they tell him that you were talking about nonparty and Muslim people. You have found someone with a very high rank in the party such as member of the Politburo and lieutenant general, then why did you lie to us? Now we [Alliance of Six] want to know whether he was your man or you were his man. Who are you two? You are Pakistanis. These are the philosophies of God.

I hope in a very short time. [as heard] Of course the enemy will try to show to the world people that they are weak and we are strong, and once these ups and downs are over in a couple of months, we will show ourselves. The enemy should know we have prepared for them. After that, I think the final air will go out from the balloon. [applause]

I hope God will bring the day that peace and security will be established in our country. I assure that we have only learned this in your folds as the children to have love for homeland and protect the homeland. I do not agree with these words that comrades have started saying: national hero, great leader, this and that. For we should talk to each other, should share our habits, I should be the same as you are; the same that I am, you should be. This is with such a unity and sincerity that we can achieve victory. It should not be me to make you thankful; it is you who give me honor. [passage omitted]

In connection with your demands, immediately after this session I will instruct my comrades and relevant bodies to see to them and tell them that the time has come to take measures for the creation of the nucleus of the province of Konarono [Konarha]. [applause] May God continue your blessing with us and make you proud and keep alive your honour and your high shemla [end of turban hanging down, referring to honour] Thank you for your attention. [applause]

## Golbuddin Hekmatyar Discusses Coup Attempt

*PM2603092090 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Mar 90 p 7*

[Interview with Golbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Eslami-Gulbuddin Party, by Ahmad Muwaffaq Zaydan in Shamshattu, Pakistan; date not given]

[Text] [Zaydan] Could you please give us your assessment of the recent attempted coup, since there were some doubts about cooperation between Hizbi Islami and the communist hardline Khalq wing of the Kabul regime?

[Hekmatyar] The coup has had a great effect and played a major part in the recent mujahidin surge. It also dealt a severe blow to the Kabul government. It is difficult to estimate the great moral loss, not to mention the massive loss inflicted when an aircraft was destroyed at the Bagram air base. The Kabul regime's real loss, however, is the loss of confidence in the army and the government. Najibullah now trusts nobody and fears everybody. It can be said that the Kabul government's prestige has collapsed in Afghanistan and abroad. The coup has also thwarted all the conspiracies hatched against our people. It is a strong response to the Western propaganda claiming that Najibullah was growing stronger every day and that the mujahidin failed to settle the issue militarily, as indicated by the two unsuccessful attacks on Jalalabad and Khowst.

Even the United States recently announced its willingness to drop the condition about Najibullah's removal from government. The Soviets and Americans have agreed to bring back former King Zahir Shah after giving Najibullah one more year in power to pave the way to the

former king's return, because they are aware of the obstacles facing them—the presence of Islamic organizations which oppose Zahir Shah's return—and they know that these obstacles must be eliminated in order to ensure his return.

The negative Western propaganda against the mujahidin is increasing daily. The West did not want a military victory for the mujahidin because that would have meant the prevention of any foreign interference in determining of the Afghan people's future. Whenever we were on the verge of victory in every battle they made us stop, as at Jalalabad and Khowst.

[Zaydan] Does this mean that the mujahidin's only option was to enlist officers from within the army?

[Hikmtyar] We had no choice but to enlist the army officers who believed that the Kabul government was the cause of the war's continuation. These officers are tired and they do not want the fight against their people to continue. So we began work in army circles and declared that we would encourage the army to act against the regime from within, and that the mujahidin would accept this. We submitted a proposal for settling the issue, suggesting that these officers carry out a coup to be followed by the formation of a revolutionary council from nonpartisan officers and commanders of the fronts around Kabul for a period of six months during which popular elections would be held and a strong elected government would emerge. We concentrated on that in our broadcasts so that the proposal could reach all the army commanders, and it did.

[Zaydan] Did you discuss the coup with the leaders of the other organizations?

[Hekmatyar] I discussed the coup with my brothers in the other organizations eight months before the coup was carried out. I told them that some army officers had contacted us and that they wanted to stage a coup against the regime, and that if the mujahidin government supported such an action and welcomed the coup it would be a positive encouragement to the army. Regrettably, however, the brothers' attitude was not good and they launched a negative campaign against the party, accusing it of seeking power through a military coup. When the coup began everyone hoped that military action would be escalated by all the mujahidin. It was an opportunity to deal a strong blow to the Kabul government, but regrettably some leaders of the organizations refused to support the coup and said unpleasant things. They also said that they did not support the coup because it was a communist coup.

[Zaydan] What were the objections of the six leaders?

[Hekmatyar] I discussed the matter with them. Their view was that the army should hand power over to the mujahidin interim government. I told them that the army did not want to transfer power from Najibullah to the interim goverment and that it wanted elections. So they began their negative propaganda against the party. Some friends tried to win them over to the coup, so the leaders of the organizations were divided into three groups: One gave its support, one promised to think about it, and the third opposed the coup.

[Zaydan] The perpetrators of the coup were communists, which is why the leaders of the other organizations opposed them. How could they believe anything else?

[Hekmatyar] We declared a general amnesty and must give it some credibility. We accepted Sadiq, Najibullah's brother, who was a prominent member of the Communist Party, and we also accepted General Faruq Zarif, the official in charge of security within the central committee and in charge of the security of Najibullah himself. We did not object. It is better to open the door to everyone to join the mujahidin and stop supporting the Kabul regime. When the coup leaders recently turned to the mujahidin, the leaders of the other parties accused the party of wanting to form a coalition government with the communists. I say, and I repeat, that we will not accept any government that includes a single non-Muslim—not for one moment.

[Zaydan] In the past desertion was confined to isolated instances, but now the entire Khalq wing has risen up against Najibullah.

[Hekmatyar] No, it was not the whole of the Khalq wing that rose up against Najibullah. The defense and interior ministers belong to the Khalq wing, and they were in Najibullah's cabinet. These putschists joined the mujahidin. In the past they supported the Kabul government. Although they joined the mujahidin, the Western media are still saying that the putschists are held prisoner by Hizbi Islami. The aim is to scare Najibullah's other officers and make them abandon the idea of joining the mujahidin. It is regrettable that the brothers in the other organizations are also spreading the same propaganda.

The fact that these officers have joined the mujahidin is a great encouragement to others to join. Having accepted the defense minister, the mujahidin would surely accept officers of lesser rank than the defense minister.

The Kabul government also intimidates junior officers so as to prevent them from joining the mujahidin. Najibullah recently said that the fact that Defense Minister Tanai joined them meant that he would be be stabbed to death but, on the contrary, it actually opened the way to everyone to join the mujahidin, and you will soon see and hear of stronger blows being dealt than before.

[Zaydan] When do you expect such blows to be struck?

[Hekmatyar] Very soon.

[Zaydan] You said that Tanay joined the mujahdin, but he did say at a press conference that he still was a member of the Khalq wing and that that wing would play a part in Afghanistan's political future.

[Hekmatyar] He declared that he was a Muslim and wanted an elected Islamic government. He asked the mujahidin to help the army bring down the Kabul government so as to pave the way to an elected government. He also admitted making mistakes in the past. His joining the mujahidin is an admission of his past mistakes. We do not believe that the entire Khalq wing supported the coup. Some supported it and others opposed it. We do not want here to mention the other non-Khalq memebrs who played the major and effective part in the coup.

Those who played that major role wanted to end the war and restore peace in the country, and they believed that Najibullah's continued presence meant a continuation of the war. As regards the Khalq wing's participation in Afghanistan's future, we will not allow any non-Islamic party to play a part in Afghanistan's future, and we will not even allow the existence of any such party.

[Zaydan] Did the Bonn meeting between you and the Soviets play a part in the recent coup?

[Hekmatyar] The Soviet delegation did not raise any issues other than the release of prisoners of war. That was the only matter that it broached. We requested a discussion of the whole Afghan question, including that of the prisoners.

[Zaydan] There are claims that Afghan billionaire Nashir mediated between you and Tanay because he comes from the same tribe as you and played a part in your alleged meeting with former Afghan President Hafizullah Amin.

[Hekmatyar] Strangely enough, this fellow Nashir died four years ago and was buried in Pakistan. How could a dead man arrange such a meeting? As regards Amin and my meeting with him, the fact is that my father and two of my brothers were martyred in his time, and my entire family, including the children and the elderly, were thrown into prison. Before Karmal assumed power, he spread the rumor of a Hekmatyar-Amin plot to convince the people that Soviet intervention was legitimate.

The Hizbi Islami was the first to begin fighting against the Khalq wing at a time when there was nobody else in the military arena.

[Zaydan] Some people say that with the Khalq wing joining the mujahidin, the Parcham wing might join another faction of mujahidin in order to float the issue and reshuffle the cards.

[Hekmatyar] First of all, and as I have already said, not the entire Khalq wing has joined. We welcome any officers, troops, or civilians wishing to join, as long as he they have abandoned the Najibullah regime. That would be in accordance with our general amnesty decision which we must abide by. It is not a trick. A Muslim does not deceive or betray. We would welcome anyone who declares a desire to join, so what about someone who takes such a major action as that taken by the putschists?

[Zaydan] Did Pakistan support the coup?

[Hekmatyar] Yes, it did, and so did everyone wanting a settlement of the Afghan question. I have seen nobody opposing the coup except those six Afghan leaders, in addition to Najibullah's friends and colleagues, who were unhappy about the state of the Kabul government. All the evacuees in the camps were happy and prayed God to support the coup and grant it success.

[Zaydan] What about the election result in Konar?

[Hekmatyar] It went well, thank God, and a large number of people participated, which proves that an election is an easy process and does not cause clashes, as claimed by some brothers. It also proved that elections are possible in times of war, despite the attempt by the six organizations to obstruct it, prevent the people from voting, and threaten the leaders who were active in Konar.

[Zaydan] Are you prepared to negotiate with the Soviets?

[Hekmatyar] Yes, we are—but on the terms that we submitted previously, which the Soviets rejected.

[Zaydan] Does the mujahidin insistence on an army coup against Najibubllah mean that they cannot bring the Kabul government down on their own?

[Hekmatyar] It is not like that. If we had managed to form a strong elected government and to have an elected council, Najibullah's government would have fallen a long time ago, because that would have encouraged the army to join the mujahidin. All those who help Najibullah are now considering how to fill the vacuum in case of his government's downfall. We have faced an international conspiracy over the ammunition shortage and attempts to prolong the life of Najibullah's government. I said in the past that we had two options: an all-out direct attack on the cities, which would result in destruction and bloodshed, or action from within. We chose the second option of encouraging the officers to move against the Kabul regime.

## 'Authorized' Source Reports 27, 28 Mar Battles

*LD2903182390 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Quoting an authorized armed forces source, BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY'S military section reports that during the last two days Pakistani-linked warmongers have sporadically fired heavy weapons at some security posts around Khowst city. Retaliating, the artillery forces, in order to neutralize these criminal actions, fired at their trenches, causing 23 casualties among the joint enemy forces. Three missile launching units, six rocket launchers, and four mortars belonging to them have been destroyed.

One member of the armed forces was killed and nine others injured as a result of the attacks by the armed extremists. The report adds that the combat morale of

the Pakistani-linked armed extremists is low as a consequence of the shattering blows dealt them by the forces.

According to the same report, the units and companies stationed in Nangarhar, as a whole, are engaged in fortifying their previous positions. During the last two days Pakistani-linked warmongers fired heavy weapons at a number of security posts at Jalalabad, Samarkhel, and Gamberi desert garrisons. In response the artillery force fired at their trenches, causing 84 casualities among the armed extremists, Saudi Wahhabis, and Pakistani militarists during the last two days. No loss of life has occurred as a result of the enemy attacks.

Another report states that during the last two days the joint enemy forces have fired heavy weapons at some security posts at the Gardani Baba, Tor Kotal, and Qalat. In retaliation the artillery forces launched attacks against the trenches of the warmongers, as a result of which 11 members of the joint enemy forces have been killed.

The situation in the country's other regions, as a whole, is calm.

### Najibullah Decorates Three Army Heroes

*LD2903195190 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, this afternoon presented the Golden Star of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] to Major General Ghulam Mustafa, twice hero of the RA; Lieutenant Muhammad Azim, hero of the RA; and Senior Captain Habibullah, hero of the RA. The award was approved in recognition of their worthy and valuable services, sacrifices in defending the people and the homeland, and active participation in putting down the failed Golbuddin-Shah Nawaz coup.

The BIA military section reports that during the presentation of the Golden Star medals, Major General Abdul Baqi, head of the department of defense and national security of the presidency, was also present.

### Najibullah Decrees Promote Three Officers

*LD2903195390 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In accordance with a decree by Esteemed Najibullah, president of Aghanistan, the rank of brigadier general has been approved to Colonel Gol Agha, son of Saleh Mohammad, in recognition of his worthy service and sacrifices in the defense of homeland and people.

Based on a decree by Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, the rank of brigadier general has been approved to Colonel pilot Mir Ghoasodin, son of Saddodin, in honor of his valuable services and heroism in defense of the homeland and people.

In accordance with a decree by Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, the rank of brigadier general has been approved to Colonel Sayed Mohammad Shah, son of Sayed Akram Shah, in recognition of his valuble and worthy services and sacrifices and heroism in defense of the homeland and people.

## India

### Annual Defense Ministry Report for 1989-90 Issued

#### Cites 'Unfriendly' Pakistani Acts

*BK3003090290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Pakistan's abetment of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab has impeded the process of normalization of bilateral relations. Pakistani assistance to terrorists in Punjab continues despite our furnishing concrete evidence of such unfriendly activity. The efforts to encourage and aid terrorism and secessionism in Jammu and Kashmir have been stepped up and attempts made to internationalize developments in the state are in contravention of the Simla agreement. This was revealed in the annual report of the Ministry of Defense for the year 1989-90.

Domestic political difficulty of the ruling party in Pakistan has hampered the process of improving bilateral relations. Pakistan has rather adopted an anti-India posture in recent past.

The report further says that marked relaxation of tension between the two superpowers during the year under review and the dramatic changes in Europe have vindicated the continuing rationale and validity of the principle of nonalignment.

#### Examines Dhaka, Beijing Ties

*BK3003111490 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] Pakistan's abetment of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab has impeded the process of normalization of bilateral relations. Pakistani assistance to terrorists in Punjab continues despite our furnishing concrete evidence of such unfriendly activity. The efforts to encourage and aid terrorism and secessionism in Jammu and Kashmir have been stepped up, and attempts made to internationalize developments in the state are in contravention to the Simla agreement. This was revealed in the annual report of the Ministry of Defense for the year 1989-90. [passage omitted]

The report says the process of understanding and cooperation initiated in recent times between India and China was maintained during the year. The report, however, refers to China's continued program of modernization of the People's Liberation Army, construction of highways along our borders and in Tibet, and sale of arms to countries in our neighborhood.

It says that India's relations with Bangladesh continue to be stable. The report asserts that India will need to work with redoubled vigor to build a regime that can take care of the interests of all neighboring countries without the concepts of balance and power.

### AFP Reports Further Details

*BK3003120290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[By Pratap Chakravarty]

[Text] New Delhi, March 30 (AFP)—India, which has jacked up this year's defence spending to 9.2 billion dollars, said Friday [30 March] that the military ambitions of its neighbours had spoiled its hopes of following the trend of world detente. The Defence Ministry in its annual report blamed China and Pakistan for part of India's military worries and said the wars in Afghanistan and Cambodia were major hurdles in the process of peaceful settlements to regional conflicts.

The 107-page report, which was published 12 days after New Delhi announced a 600-million-dollar defence budget hike for 1991, called for stable neighbourly relations, but added that India would continue injecting new punch into its growing military might.

"This report does not acknowledge the contribution of India to local tensions," an expert from the autonomous Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis commented, referring to the frequent charges by smaller Asian countries that India was itself a regional bully. Its million-strong army, fourth largest in the world, is backed by 728 combat aircraft, 32 warships including two aircraft carriers and a nuclear submarine, and the defence report said that in the past 12 months India had upgraded in armour, missiles and other attack systems.

The annual report however described India's defence spending as "consistently modest", adding that the total allocation was only four percent of the gross national product.

The report, compiled by top military experts, asked for cessation of hostilies between Tamil rebels and the Sri Lankan Government, adding that a rise in insurgency would also affect India's security scenario.

The recent cutbacks in defence expenditures among developed countries would mean that the Third World could turn into a dumping ground for military hardware, it said, admitting that India itself has achieved intercontinental missile know-how and acquired some of the Soviet Union's latest weapons. "With the cold war diminishing, it would have been fair to expect that our immediate security scenario too would see a correspondingly reduced threat. But the continuing and current regional relationships in South Asia show that such an expectation is still premature," the annual report said.

The ministry lambasted Pakistan for allegedly fanning separatist campaigns in the northern states of Kashmir and Punjab and said relations between New Delhi and Islamabad have suffered a "serious setback" this year. Recently improved relations between India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since 1947, have soured following New Delhi's allegations that Islamabad coveted Indian Kashmir.

"China's programme of modernisation of the army continues. Construction of highways along other borders and in Tibet region continues to get special priority. A high level of (Chinese military) deployment is being maintained in Tibet", it said.

The defence report made no mention of the recent visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to India for talks on the lingering Sino-Indian border dispute which took the two neighbours to war in 1962, but called for a settlement of the dispute in India's favour.

"India's relations with Bangladesh continued to be stable. (But) there are reports of Pakistan's plans to transfer combat aircraft to Bangladesh. These developments have to be monitored," the report warned. The reference was an apparent hint of New Delhi's ambitions to limit military expansion plans of Bangladesh, created through an Indian military intervention in 1971 that led to the division of Pakistan, observers said.

Referring to regional conflicts the Defence Ministry said the 11-year Afghan war continued despite the 1989 withdrawal of Soviet troops because of foreign funding, adding that a political settlement by the Afghan people themselves was the only solution. It also blamed the armed strife in Cambodia, despite the September 1989 withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, on war funds sent from "outside" and said the conflict threatened the security scenario of India and South Asia.

"The overall security scenario does not promise to be free of tension for India. But in the spirit of the prevailing new detente all available oppertunities must be seized for the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts," it said.

### Ministry Report Cites 'Disturbing Developments'

*BK2903162690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] India has regretted the disturbing developments in the form of increased support by Pakistan to terrorism directed against the country in Jammu and Kashmir. The annual report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1989-90 accused Pakistan of making deliberate attempts to generate religious hysteria and trying to distance itself from the 1972 Simla Agreement.

### Pakistan Said Pursuing 'Cold War Policy'

*BK2703114390 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 20 March 1990, the Pakistan prime minister gained certain real powers vis-a-vis the president with the expiry of certain amended provisions of the Constitution. While Benazir Bhutto's victory in the 1988 general elections had raised hopes of improvement in India-Pakistan relations, the emergence of a stronger prime minister on 20 March coincided with the worsening relations between the two countries. Such a state of affairs was exemplified three days later when Madam Bhutto in her address over the national radio and television network on the occasion of Pakistan Day sounded out that Pakistan would not in any event withdraw its support to the terrorists and secessionist elements in Kashmir.

On the same day, Bashir Babar, Pakistani high commissioner to India, was telling a different story to the people of India. In an address over Doordarshan [television] and All India Radio, Babar said that some significant problems continued to complicate relations between India and Pakistan, which should be resolved in the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

The hopes of improved India-Pakistan relations borne out of a few agreements signed between the two countries in December 1988 were indeed dashed when Benazir stated on 1 February last year that the solution of Kashmir problem was vital to total normalization of relations with India. This statement left no doubt that her administration's India policy would not be different substantially from that of her predecessors. Prospects of improved bilateral relations reappeared during June-July last year when the two countries started high-level official meets to sort out certain contentious issues. While there was agreement upon a number of concrete measures to strengthen cooperation in the areas of trade, agriculture, industry, and culture, key issues such as the tension over the Siachen glacier remained unresolved.

The Benazir government soon began shopping for sophisticated aircraft and weapon systems. In September 1989, a letter of offer and acceptance of a government-to-government contract for the supply of 60 super-sophisticated F-16A/B aircraft for Pakistan Air Force was signed between Washington and Islamabad. In recent months, disregarding the good-neighborliness policy of the Indian National Front Government, Pakistan has been pursuing a regional cold war policy. Such a policy is not only ironic but also harmful in the context of the present international environment marked by a period of superpower detente. Pakistan's confrontationist approach is reflected in its instigation and support to antisocial and terrorist elements in Punjab and Kashmir.

The American and the Chinese attitude toward the Kashmir problem are the added causes of concern for India. Both these countries view Kashmir as a disputed territory. While urging India and Pakistan to solve the issue in spirit of the Simla Agreement, Washington and Beijing continue to assist Pakistan in beefing up its arms arsenal. Recently Pakistan purchased attack helicopters, armored personnel carriers, air defense systems, and fighter planes from these countries. The Bush administration has already decided to clear $230 million worth of arms to Pakistan for the fiscal year 1990-91. It has also announced its intended sale of 10 AHIF [as heard] attack helicopters equipped with two missiles and night-fighting capability to Pakistan.

Pakistan's acquisition of highly sophisticated weapons from abroad is a destabilizing development in the region. Pakistan has not only committed aggression against India three times in a quarter of a century, but also has of late been following a policy of instigating and assisting outlaws, terrorists, and rebels in the region.

Another cause of concern is the French and the Soviet [as heard] offers of nuclear power plants to Pakistan, not withstanding of the latter's nuclear weapons program. Such power plants may or may not add to Pakistan's existing nuclear know-how, but it would certainly be tantamount to legitimizing Islamabad's nuclear weapons program.

In order to tackle the threat from Pakistan, the Government of India should take the following steps: Take a more rigorous diplomatic and information offensive to counter Pakistan's propaganda and misinformation drive on Kashmir; try through diplomatic means to convince the supplier nations the dangerous consequences of arming Pakistan beyond a reasonable limit; and create an international awareness about Pakistan's treatment toward its own minorities and other ethnic groups.

## Troops Shoot 'Subversives' Crossing Into Pakistan

*BK3003124490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] New Delhi, March 30 (AFP)—Indian troops opened fire on a group of 40 "subversives" trying to cross from Indian- to Pakistani-held Kashmir Friday [30 March] and killed 12 of them, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. The agency, quoting official reports, said all of those killed were members of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, one of several Muslim groups spearheading the drive to end New Delhi's rule over Indian Kashmir. They were trying to cross for "training" through the Karen sector of Kapwara District when they were challenged by security forces, the three paragraph report said.

"In the firing by the forces 12 subversives were killed while the other 28 were arrested," PTI said.

There was no immediate independent confirmation or official comment on the PTI report.

## More on Shooting Incident

*BK3003135790 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, 10 militants were killed by security forces when they were

trying to cross over to Pakistan. The incident took place in the Keran sector of the line of control last night. Combing operations are on around border areas.

In Srinagar, a hard-core terrorist was killed in firing by security forces. He was wanted for a number of terrorist killings.

### Cross Fire Between Soldiers, Subversives Kills 7

*BK2903125490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In Srinagar, seven persons were killed and several others injured in incidents of cross firing between the subversives and the CRPF jawans [Central Reserve Police Force soldiers] today. The subversives fired on a truck carrying CRPF jawans in the old city area, killing one and seriously injuring five others. The CRPF jawans returned the fire, killing six subversives. Meanwhile, curfew was relaxed for four hours from 0500 this morning in Srinagar, while it was relaxed for five hours from 1400 this afternoon in Jammu.

### More Deaths Reported

*BK2903164090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In Srinagar, 10 subversives and a CRPF jawan [Central Reserve Police Force soldier] were killed and several others injured in incidents of cross firing between the subversives and the CRPF today. The subversives fired on a truck carrying the CRPF jawans in the old city area, killing one and seriously injuring five others. The CRPF jawans returned the fire, killing 10 subversives.

In the Kashmir Valley, the security forces seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition in the Uri sector and arrested five subversives who had brought these arms from across the border.

Meanwhile, the curfew was relaxed in Srinagar for four hours from 0500 this morning. It was further relaxed for four hours from 1800 this evening for Iftar [Ramadan fast breaking]. In Jammu, the curfew relaxation period for five hours from 1400 today passed off peacefully. Several political and other organizations in Jammu have condemned the sacreligious act that took place in Janipura locality in Jammu on Monday [26 March] and appealed to the people to maintain their traditions of amity, brotherhood, and peace.

The union home minister, Mufti Muhammad Sayeed, told the Lok Sabha that some detenus in Kashmir had been shifted to jails outside the state and some more are being shifted. He was making a statement in response to the concern expressed by members during zero hour today over the escape of 12 detenus from Srinagar central jail yesterday. The home minister said the security forces failed to detect the subversives escape though they were [word indistinct] in a special barrack meant for high-risk security prisoners. He informed the members that the superintendent of the district jail has been dismissed, while the deputy and assistant superintendent have been suspended. A BSF [Border Security Force] company commander and a head constable have also been placed under suspension. Inquiries are being held into the incidents. Giving details, the minister said most of the escapees are activists of the so-called JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front]. Earlier, during zero hour, members in both the houses expressed serious concern over yesterday's incident. Congress-I members blamed the government for inaction.

### Terrorists Kill Constable, 6 Others in Punjab

*BK2903144890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists have shot dead seven persons, including a police constable, since last night. According to an official spokesman, a police constable was killed in an encounter with terrorists near village Shahpur Jhajhan in Gurdaspur District early this morning.

### Jammu, Srinagar Curfews Relaxed 30 Mar

*BK3003085990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In the Kashmir Valley, a top terrorist, Ashfaq Majid, was killed in an encounter with security forces in Srinagar this morning. He was wanted in a number of terrorist killings and was one of the so-called area commanders of the terrorist network.

In Jammu, curfew has been relaxed for 10 hours from 0900 this morning. Life is near normal in the city today with the opening of shops and offices and movement of traffic. About 20 persons have been arrested in connection with the incidents of violence in the city during the last three days. Curfew was also relaxed in Srinagar for three hours this morning.

### President Departs on Trip to Portugal, UK, Malta

*BK3003034690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] The president, Mr. Venkataraman, left New Delhi this morning on a 10-day state visit to Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Malta. He was seen off at the airport among others by the vice president, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma; the prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, and his Cabinet colleagues; and the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr. Arjun Singh.

Mr. Venkataraman, who is accompanied by a high-level delegation, will hold talks with top leaders of these countries on bilateral matters and international issues. [passage omitted]

### Congress-I Loses Majority in Upper House

*BK2903163490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] The union law minister, Mr. Dinesh Goswami; the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] general secretary, Mr. Krishna Lal Sharma; and the party vice president, Mr. Sikander Bukht; the West Bengal Janata Dal chief, Mr. Ashok Sen; Mr. M.L. Fotedar; Mr. K.N. Singh of the Congress-I; and a former Lok Sabha deputy speaker, Professor (G.G. Swel), are among the candidates elected to the Rajya Sabha in the biennial elections held today.

With today's biennial elections, the Congress-I has lost its majority in the Rajya Sabha, although it remains the single largest party in the house. The bulk of the seats in the upper house filled today went to the Janata Dal and its allies because of the changed composition of the state legislatures. [passage omitted]

### Gandhi Submits Memorandum on Kashmir to President

*BK3003021090 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] A Congress-I delegation led by party president Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has appealed to the president to ensure that the government takes immediate and effective steps to protect the lives of people in Jammu and Kashmir and to maintain the integrity of the country.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi presented a memorandum to the president, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House] today.

### Gujral Comments on Democratic Movement in Nepal

*BK3003091590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The external affairs minister says that India is firmly committed to noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, but, at the same time, it cannot remain averse to the democratic aspirations of the people of Nepal. Making a statement in the Lok Sabha today, Mr. I K. Gujral pointed out that as a major democracy itself, India feels committed to the cause of democracy, of equality, and human dignity. This determines India's attitude to the current mass movement in Nepal.

In the Lok Sabha, Mr. Chandrashekhar, senior Janata Dal member, today said that India should not only have sympathy for the movement for democracy in Nepal, but should also actively support it. Raising the issue during zero hour, he regretted that the government has not so far made any statement on the Nepalese movement and its suppression.

It may be recalled that 207 members of Parliament representing various political parties severely criticized the government of Nepal for violation of human rights in that country. This was stated in a statement issued in New Delhi yesterday.

### MP's Deplore Nepalese Human Rights Violations

*BK3003130190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Two hundred and seven members of parliament [MP's] belonging to various political parties have deplored the brutal violations of human rights in Nepal.

In a statement issued in New Delhi, they warned that the people of India cannot remain silent spectators to such violations. The statement also deplored the anti-democratic attitude of the Nepal Government toward the agitation for multiparty democracy.

The signatories to the statement include Mr. Chandrashekhar, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, and Mr. Chand Ram of the Janata Dal; Mr. Shiv Shankar and Mr. A.R. Antulay of the Congress-I; Dr. Subrahmaniam Swamy, Janata Party; Mr. Ram Dhan, Jan Morcha; Mr. A. Balaranandan, CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist]; Mr. Thambidurai of AIADMK [All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham], and Mr. Kirpal Singh, independent.

### Parliament To See Thakkar Commission Report

*BK2903130390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The report of the Thakkar Commission, which inquired into the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will be placed before Parliament during the current session. This was announced by the home minister, Mufti Muhammad Sayeed, in the Lok Sabha today. He was replying to the discussion on a bill seeking to make it obligatory for the government to lay all reports of the commission of inquiry before Parliament or the concerned state assembly. The bill, passed by the House by voice vote, seeks to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to restore its original position, which provided that all such reports be made public within six months of their submission.

### PLO's 'Arafat Speaks at Reception in Calcutta

*BK2803161990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] The visiting Palestine president, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, has said that the problems his countrymen are facing still remain unsolved due to Israel's refusal to accept the UN peace resolution. Speaking at a reception hosted by the West Bengal government and the Maulana Azad Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee in Calcutta this evening, he said the people of Palestine will continue their struggle till they get their own land.

Paying rich tribute to the solidarity shown by India, Mr. 'Arafat said the Palestinians are fighting the battle with the moral and political support of many countries. Earlier, Mr. 'Arafat called on Mother Teresa. He is scheduled to return to New Delhi tonight.

### Dr. Abid Hussain Named Ambassador to U.S.

*BK2903162890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The former member of the Planning Commission, Dr. Abid Hussain, will be India's new ambassador to the United States, with cabinet rank it was officially announced in New Delhi today.

### Delhi To Give Namibia 200 Million Rupees in Aid

*BK3003150990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] India will extend an assistance package of 20 crore rupees to Namibia in its nation-building efforts. This was announced by the prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, in the Lok Sabha today. Making a statement on his recent visit to Namibia, he said the concessional credit will be extended for the supply of goods and services to that country. Assistance will also be offered in human resources development for providing training facilities in fields such as civil administration and teaching.

### Government Announces New Export-Import Policy

*BK3003095390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The government today announced a new three-year import-export policy. It aims at encouraging rapid and sustained export growth to generate higher foreign exchange earnings. The policy valid from April 1990 to March 1993 was tabled in both houses of parliament by the commerce minister, Mr. Arun Nehru. The policy simplifies and streamlines the procedures for import licensing and export promotion. A blanket advanced licensing scheme is being introduced. Under the scheme, procedural irritants which come in the way of smooth operation of the duty exemption scheme will be removed. It has been brought into operation to favor established manufacturer exporters who can avail of the benefits without being subject to procedural irritants.

The present open general license list has been expanded by including more items to facilitate easy access to import of items that are not available in the country. The policy for the first time gives greater importance to service exports in view of its potential for earning substantial foreign exchange. Such exports will now be eligible for import replenishment license.

Under the new policy, the government will exercise the fullest vigilance to ensure that the procedures are not misused by unscrupulous elements resulting in the leakage of foreign exchange.

### Criminal Case Filed on Airbus Purchase Deal

*BK2903145090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] today filed a criminal case on the alleged kickbacks on the controversial A-320 Airbus deal by the Indian Airlines. An FIR [First Information Report] has also been filed in the anticorruption branch of the CBI for offenses of cheating, bribery and corrupt practices in the purchase of A-320 Airbuses by the Indian Airlines from Airbus Industrie, France. The copy of the FIR has been submitted in the court of the special judge, Mr. Lokeshwar Prasad. The FIR has named four public servants as accused. Besides some other public servants of the center and others, who acted as agents and middlemen, have also been mentioned in the FIR as the accused. With this, the CBI has now begun formal investigation into all the allegations mentioned in the case.

## Iran

### Details of Nuclear Trigger Case Reported

*LD2903173390 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] London, Mar 29, IRNA—Following many contradictory reports it has now become clear that 5 people were arrested Wednesday morning and three, 2 Arab men and one French woman, were charged with attempting to export 40 nuclear trigger devices to Iraq. A fourth person was ordered to be deported.

Yesterday's reports suggested at first that only one trigger device was found, then this was changed to a few and now it appears there were in fact 40. In addition, news reports were initially confused over the number of arrests and deportations made. Originally claims were made that seven were arrested and this was changed to six, with two deportations.

One of the five persons actually arrested, is reported to be the Iraqi Airways manager in London, Omar Latif, who according to some reports, has already been deported this morning (Thursday), while other reports state he will be deported either today or within the next few days.

Three of the others who were arrested and charged were named as Toufic Fouad Amyuni, a 36 year-old Lebanese engineer from South London, Ali Ashour Daghir, a 49 year-old director with dual British and Iraqi nationality from Surrey, south of London, and Jeanine Celestine Speckman, a 41 year-old French export executive, also from Surrey. A fifth person arrested, a Cypriot with a British passport, was released after questioning by British police.

The whole operation is being treated with some sensitivity in Britain, because of political implications. Gerald Kaufman, the foreign affairs spokesman for the oposition Labour Party in the UK, demanded a government statement, but this was refused.

British officials are trying to avoid further damage to Anglo-Iraqi relations after the arrests and deportation and the Iraqi ambassador in London, 'Asmi Shafiq al-Salihi, was told yesterday by Roger Tomkys, a senior

Foreign Office spokesman in London, that the timing of the arrests was unconnected with the Bazoft affair.

While newspapers and the media in Britain are giving extensive coverage to the affair, Kaufman said "the government can't wash their hands of it." And David Steel, the Liberal Democrat spokesman added that "the Heathrow discovery should send us warnings not just about Iraq, but about our own policies."

Tomkys reportedly told al-Salihi that with regard to Bazoft, Britain wished to "draw a line" as far as possible. The problem for Britain, however, is how to deal with the three people arrested who were not deported. One, who was to have been deported, could not be because he had British as well as Iraqi nationality.

All three can no doubt be charged with offenses under British law, but one British newspaper, the 'FINANCIAL TIMES' (FT), said "it would not be out of character for the Iraqi regime to react by arresting and charging British nationals in Iraq", of whom there are around 2,000.

The 40 triggers seized yesterday were only dummies, specially made in Massachusetts, northeast America, for an 18-month undercover operation, code-named Argos, which began in southern California, southeast of the U.S., and was designed to entrap the arms smugglers, without risking the chance of them actually getting through with real triggers.

Operation Argos uncovered a plot to acquire the triggers, consisting of krytrons, electronic devices which help to detonate a nuclear bomb. Only about six countries can make such devices, which cost between $40 and 60 each and are small enough to fit in a pocket.

The triggers found yesterday came from EG and G of Salem Massachusetts, and the company's president said it had provided dummies for U.S. Customs, who switched them for the real ones in the U.S. Had they been operative, the triggers would have been sufficient to arm one or two nuclear bombs.

There have been a number of leaked intelligence reports during the past two years suggesting that Iraq is once again well advanced on a crash program to build nuclear warheads and U.S. experts are now saying that Baghdad may be less than two years away from making nuclear bombs.

Electronic nuclear triggers, such as those seized in London, work by ensuring the precise simultaneous detonation of a series of conventional, high explosive charges packed tightly around the radioactive plutonium at an atomic weapon's core. The resulting explosion crushes the plutonium, increasing its density and starting the chain reaction of nuclear fission.

The components seized, known as krytons, are though to be enough to trigger more than one explosion. In 1985, Milco International, a company based in Huntington Beach, California, which manufactured Krytons, was accused of exporting the devices to Israel. According to Western sources, in 1984, Pakistan tried to obtain the triggers from EG and G in Massachusetts, where the latest batch came from.

One British newspaper, the 'INDEPENDENT' now believes that "far from pre-empting direct Israeli action, yesterday's seizure makes it all the more likely that Israel will try to repeat its 1981 success, when a strike by Israeli planes severely damaged the Iraqi reactor without causing any radiation leak, though it failed to knock it out."

### Radio Views Iraqi Nuclear Trigger Case

*LD2903210390 Tehran International Service in English to Europe 1930 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] News agencies report that the customs authorities at London's Heathrow Airport seized at least two triggers for nuclear weapons which had arrived in the airport on a U.S. plane yesterday. Based on the same reports, the said triggers had been carried to London on a TWA passenger plane and were about to be transferred to an Iraqi plane to be dispatched to Baghdad.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Ministry announced London had decided to deport two Iraqi citizens, one Briton, on charges of having a hand in this smuggling operation. Following the discovery of these nuclear triggers, the British police inspected the Iraqi Airlines office as well as a warehouse near Heathrow Airport and arrested two officers of the Iraqi Airline office who seemed to be the same couple of people suspected of smuggling.

According to military experts, these triggers, which are effective in explosion of an atomic bomb, are only produced in the U.S., Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union and Israel and it is impossible to have access to them outside the military (?establishments) of these states. Therefore, in foreign observers' belief the discovery of the U.S. nuclear triggers about to be dispatched to Iraq from Heathrow Airport is a matter of suspicion. Meanwhile, political sources moved to another issue [words indistinct], and that is the present juncture of time in which the issue of smuggling nuclear parts to Iraq is revealed. From the viewpoint of these same sources, the probability exists that such weapons have been dispatched to Iraq since a long time ago, and the U.S. and British officials were fully aware of that. But at the present juncture of time, and due to darkness in the relations between Iraq and Britain over execution of Farzad Bazoft, Britain had intended to make up for its weak approach towards Iraq concerning Bazoft's case, and this matter has strengthened its status before the public opinion, especially in Britain and the regional states.

But it seems likely that because of U.S. and Western states' constant support for Iraq, the issue of nuclear triggers smuggled to Iraq be soon forgotten. At any rate,

under the circumstances when the Iraqi regime still causes obstructions in the way of the performance of Resolution 598, and as it is known as the agent of tension in the region, arming that regime with any weapon, especially such dangerous weapons as nuclear and chemical ones, can under no circumstance help to the establishment of peace and tranquillity in the region. And further, on arming the Iraqi regime with various kinds of weapons will bear nothing but [word indistinct] further tension and lack of tranquillity.

### Former Official Discusses U.S.-Soviet Relations

*LD2603194890 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1520 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Interview with Mohammad Larijani, former deputy foreign minister, by unidentified studio moderator on "The World in 1989" program on 26 March; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [moderator] [passage omitted] Changes are taking place all over the world at a startlingly fast pace, and it is precisely because of this speed in developments that some political observers believe that the United States, like the USSR, is acting in many arenas in response to events and is not at all sure of the outcome of these developments. We have an interview in this connection with Dr. Larijani.

Dr. Larijani, we were witness last year to the superpower summit in Malta. Please could you tell us what the objectives of this summit were and how you view the decisions adopted by the summit?

[Larijani] I congratulate my esteemed compatriots and all the Islamic ummah on the occasion on the New Year, and I thank you.

The main policy thrust at that summit can be identified from the discussions and the results. Perhaps the most important axis was the regulation of relations between the United States and the USSR during the changes taking place in Europe. Today, the principle source of problems for both the USSR and the United States, is Europe. The USSR does not want the United States to undermine this trend which the USSR has under fairly good control and can play a role in. The Americans want to capitalize on these developments as a kind of political or economic victory. However, this is not what has happened. The downfall of Marxism has not ended up as a victory for the United States. Not only did it not increase America's influence in Europe but, indeed, it lessened it. It did not increase America's economic influence in Europe but, rather, decreased it. The USSR does not want this trend to clash with the avenues that have opened up for America. [sentence as heard]

The second point is that the United States does not want to see its influence dropping, decreasing in the world as a whole, so they must begin to make some effort to increase their influence in other regions, like the Pacific, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the American continent in general in an effort to raise U.S. influence and prevent any fall in it, as a whole. These developments could have caused the Americans to clash with the USSR but it seems that they came to some agreement on this issue—that their movements should not collide.

In my opinion they did not reach a very major agreement on Afghanistan. In the case of Lebanon and the Middle East, they have reached an approximate agreement—what we witnessed at the al-Ta'if conference—which in reality must be something like this: that the Americans, and, for instance, active factions inside Lebanon must have decided—from the political and governmental standpoints—that the Hezbollah should be limited in some ways; that Iran's influence should decrease and that in exchange, the Americans, for instance, would remove Michel 'Awn. This is an initiative which the USSR is highly likely to have consented to.

In connection with the peace process and the Persian Gulf question, I cannot say for certain right now what things they have definitely agreed on. It seems that the field here is open. What the U.S. defense secretary said during this trip to the Persian Gulf, was in my opinion a dangerous remark. There, the U.S. defense secretary, about a month or two or three months ago, announced that: From now on if Iran were to be attacked by the USSR, this would not be a dangerous issue for America. I think that we have to pay attention to the reverse picture: that is, if Iran were to be attacked by the United States or the latter's allies, the USSR has said: I am no longer so senstive on the issue. This is a discussion which, if correct, is a very dangerous discussion. Our path, therefore, is clear. We have to be able to defend ourselves without help. This is the direction which should lie ahead of us.

In any case, the Malta summit should have resulted in the following: in the USSR and the United States being able to decrease their forces in Europe quickly; in them being able to plan for the future of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The major axis of the work of that summit should have been concentrated on Europe—the appearance of a strong Germany is very worrying to the United States and this was one of the principle topics discussed.

[Moderator] Thank you very much.

### ANC's Nzo Arrives in Tehran 30 Mar

*LD3003111390 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Tehran, March 30, IRNA—Secretary general of the African National Congress (ANC) Alfred Nzo arrived here early Friday morning at the invitation of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati for a six-day official visit.

The ANC official was imparted a warm welcome by deputy foreign minister Hoseyn Sheykh Oleslam at the airport where he said the objective of his visit was to

"establish a brotherly relations between oppressed African national and the heroic Iranian people".

The Islamic revolution, he continued, can be a proper model for African people in their struggle against the criminal Pretoria regime. "We hope to learn many lessons from the (Islamic) revolution," he said.

"Our visit to Tehran takes place at a key juncture in the history of the African people's struggles when we need to study our problems with you," he said, adding that Iran could help African people in defending their rights in international circles.

Asked about his evaluation on South African regime's flexibility and withdrawal vis-a-vis African people's freedom movement, Nzo said the freedom of Nelson Mandela and some other political prisoners were only due to the African people's struggles as well as international bodies' supports. "This should not be considered as a change in Pretoria's stances."

The South African forces, he reasoned, attacked a group of peaceful demonstrators several days ago killed nine people and wounding hundreds of others. On the other hand, he reminded, anc members and militants are still being arrested. These evidences prove the apartheid regime cannot be trusted, he said.

Asked why ANC does not try to take office through parliamentary struggle and peaceful ways, the ANC secretary general said there is no possibility for the majority of South African people to participate in a free election. He stressed ANC has announced its readiness for peaceful negotiations with Pretoria in a statement released in Harare, Zimbabwe. ANC received no clear-cut answer, he said.

The ANC secretary general called on various countries and international organizations to back African people's righteous demands and put pressure on the South African regime.

### New Disturbances in Transcaucasus Viewed

*NC2703162090 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Unattributed commentary: "Disturbances in Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Although it has not even been two months since the bloody incidents in Azerbaijan, TASS has reported that opposing groups exchanged fire in Armenia's Noyemberyanskiy and Azerbaijan's (?Ferah) border region once again. In their attacks on Askipara, Baganis, and Ayrum towns, the Armenian extremists killed seven Azerbaijanis, including two children and a militiaman. The continuing reports on sporadic clashes in the Nagorno-Karabakh region indicate that the agitation there is getting much worse. Meanwhile, the Soviet security forces still claim that they are maintaining security in the region.

When a Red Army security force of a few thousand troops occupied Baku and a number of other cities in Azerbaijan, the high-ranking Soviet officials explained away the military move by claiming that their objective was to disarm the armed groups in the region and end the clashes between the Armenians and the Azerbaijanis. However, the fact that the Armenian nationalists have even used artillery pieces in their attacks on some Azerbaijani towns has left no room for doubt that the Soviet security forces have been neglecting the fulfillment of their duties for various reasons, which, they too, are aware of.

The NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] region, which the Armenians claim to be a part of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], has been the main cause of the clashes and tension in the region during the past two years. The leaders in Moscow, however, due to their conciliatory approach, which turned a blind eye to the illegal claims put forward the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, have failed to adopt a resolute decision on the matter. Because of the unreasonable silence Moscow has maintained in the face of this problem, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet has, during the past two years, launched a number of initiatives aimed at creating unity and harmony between the executive organs of the Armenian SSr and the NKAO.

The insolence of the Armenians and the silence maintained by Moscow has unavoidably caused serious uneasiness and objection in the Azerbaijani people and government. The political observers believe that the recent disturbances, which are still continuing in the region, may create the ground for a reaction in Azerbaijan, which the Moscow leaders will not like. In fact, an outbreak of demonstrations and strikes in Azerbaijan's important cities and economic centers is expected at any moment. This will definitely worsen the situation in the region and create several problems for the Moscow leaders.

The initiatives of the Azerbaijan SSR indicate that the Kremlin leaders are determined to maintain the former political system in Azerbaijan and Armenia and keep the existing communal and political situation under control. However, contrary to what the leaders in Moscow have in mind, a new and different political system is needed to establish law and order in this crisis-ridden region and, unless such a political system, which the people of the region want, is established, it will be futile to expect peace and law and order in Azerbaijan, Central Asia, and the Baltic republics.

### Commentary on Escalation of Kashmir Fighting

*LD2703185490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Dear listeners: Greetings. We have a commentary on the intensification of the Indian Army's operations in Kashmir, to which we draw your attention:

According to press reports, the Indian Army and police have intensified their operations against the Muslims in Kashmir. On the basis of these reports, around 120 persons have been arrested in Srinagar, the capital of the state of Kashmir, and the other towns in the region. Apparently, Srinagar has practically come under the siege of the Indian security forces. Furthermore, at least 200 persons have been reported killed since the clashes began between the Kashmiri Muslims and the Indian security forces. This fighting has come to constitute the greatest political problem faced by the government of V.P. Singh, the prime minister of India. Moreover, the imposition of curfew regulations has made life in the Kashmir valley difficult. In addition, that state which is the only Indian state with a majority Muslim population has been the focus of the Indian central government's attention.

According to the observers of the subcontinent affairs, even though India's political rule in the post-independent period has constantly tried to tip the demographical balance in favor of the Hindus, hence creating cultural developments in Kashmir, nevertheless, the recent clashes are indicative of the Indian central government's failure in that respect.

At present, the Indian Government is concerned lest the Kashmiri people's quest for independence be catalyctic in encouraging that country's ethnic minorities to seek autonomy and independence. On the other hand, the Indian Government claims that its western neighbor is involved in creating the existing tensions and clashes. However, while Islamabad has denied any intervention in the Kashmiri affairs, it considers the rendering of political and spiritual support to the Kashmiri people towards deciding their own destiny as its unquestionable right. [passage omitted]

In any case, while Islamabad believes that India should strive towards the implementation of the UN resolution based on free elections in Kashmir, V.P. Singh, the Indian prime minister, holds the opinion that the solution to that states problems lies in negotiations with the Kashmiri people. This is at a time when the unrest has also spread to the local officials, leading to the murder of two of those officials a few days ago. Meanwhile, the struggle of the Muslim Kashmiris continues a rapid trend, and it is the future which decides the impact of this fighting.

## Majles Speaker Receives Hungarian Ambassador

*LD2703230390 Tehran IRNA in English 1603 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] Tehran, March 27, IRNA—The Majles speaker Tuesday called on all peace-loving countries to support full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 which seeks to end the Iraqi conflict.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi in a meeting with Hungarian ambassador to Tehran Erno Horvath, noted that Iran accepted the resolution to show its goodwill, but because of Iraqi obstinacy [UN Resloution] 598 has yet to be fully enforced. In fact, he noted, only the ceasefire has taken effect.

The Iraqi war was imposed on the Islamic Republic at a time the country was grappling with post-revolution problems, he recalled, and made it clear that the Iranian armed forces are capable of forcing the aggressor out of the Iranian territories.

The Hungarian envoy replied that his country places emphasis on full enforcement of Resolution 598 and supports the U.N. secretary general's efforts in this regard.

Horvath also proposed exchange of parliamentary delegations with Iran after the elections in Hungary. He noted it is the first free elections in Hungary since the end of forty years of communist dictatorship.

## Officials Urge Steps To Boost Non-Oil Exports

*LD2903195690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Cash shortage is one of the main problems facing exporters of non-oil goods, the foreign trade under secretary of the Commerce Ministry announced. He said: At present, the country's banking and credit system are wholely geared to the needs of importers; these facilities are never placed at the disposal of exporters.

He added: Exporters of non-oil goods must acquire permission and permits from hundreds of sources to export their goods. They face numerous difficulties in marketing and sending samples [abroad].

Also, the commercial manager of the Plan and Budget Organization said that coordination between the Foreign and Commerce Ministries is necessary for making the export of non-oil goods easier. He added: We must take on a larger share of international trade. In that respect priority is given to goods with higher added values.

Likewise, the chairman of the Majles economy, finance, and commerce committees stressed the importance of introducing incentives for export operations through legislation. He said: Eliminating or reducing customs duties, relaxing foreign exchange repatriation undertaking, strengthening commercial information bureaus, putting restrictions and imposing taxes on services and non-manufacturing activities [as heard], simplifying regulations for issuing permits and agreements in principle, and coordinating commercial and industrial policies, can bring a certain amount of success for the country in the export of non-oil goods.

**Republic Anniversary Ceremonies Planned for 1 Apr**

*LD2903163890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] On the eve of the annivesary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic system, the Organization for Coordination of Islamic Publicity issued its statement number two, announcing: Simultaneous with the glorious ceremonies of 12th Farvardin [1 April], the anniversary of the establishment of the holy system of the Islamic Republic of Iran all over the country, Tehran ceremonies will start at 0900 [0530 GMT], at the Imam Husayn square [formerly Soraya square] with the mass participation of Tehran's citizens.

On the same occasion, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced: The zealous guards and basijis of the corps, in step with other strata of the people, will take part in the ceremonies marking God's day of 12th Farvardin, which wil be held all over the country as well as in Tehran's Imam Husayn square, and will honour the memory of the great leader of the Islamic revolution. [passage omitted]

**Voice, Vision Chiefs Interviewed**

*LD2603153190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Interview with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, managing director of the Islamic Republic Voice and Vision, and Do'agu, chairman of the Voice and Vision Policy Making Council, conducted by moderator Hojjati at Quom seminary; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Hojjati] Is the main policy of the Voice and Vision to guide the people, or to satisfy children or certain classes?

[Do'agu] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. The answer to the question asked by Mr. Hojatti, which is a general one, is obvious. Our duty at the Voice and Vision is not to satisfy the various tastes of various classes of the society. The duty of the Voice and Vision is to guide society toward perfection, from various angles, as a public university able to convey a beneficial and appropriate message for all classes. Not just children, adolescents, or young people, but all social classes should be the target of planners and policymakers at the Voice and Vision. [passage omitted]

[Hojjati] I thank you, and ask that answers are kept short as there are many questions. I would like to put this question to Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani. It has been said that the United States is about to broadcast television programs to Iran and the Middle East. If so, what action has been taken?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The United States is already broadcasting these programs, not only in the Middle East, but all over the world. Technically speaking they can be received using the advanced equipment existing in the Voice and Vision, the Communication company [as heard] or the Foreign Ministry and on certain occasions they are received. However, what has been said is another thing, which I will now explain. At present, the normal broadcasting technique in the world is indirect. That is, the technique used in television transmissions is incompatible with that used in the lines carrying picture and sound. [passage omitted]

At present, the world is moving toward the DBS, that is, the direct satellite service system. It broadcasts the programs via satellite to anyone able to receive them. At present, our programs are beamed via satellite. That is, transmission being either via microwave or satellite; ours is via satellite. However, the programs must be received from the satellite, or microwave, and relayed. If a televison transmitter is installed in the satellite, people would be able to receive the programs, provided the system is uniform and they have a suitable aerial. [passage omitted]

Now the world is moving toward a uniform television system. The television invented for that purpose is called high definition television. The difference is that existing television sets have 520 lines [as heard], but it has 1,200 lines. Picture quality is better and its price is higher. It is intended to market it and make the system uniform. It may be NTSC, or PAL, or another suitable system. It is still being discussed. When this is accomplished, it will not only be U.S. television programs that are received in Iran, but Iranian television programs will be received in the United States. Saudi Arabian programs will be received here and ours in Saudi Arabia. This means that the international borders now existing for the airwaves will be removed. This plan will be approved or rejected in 1994. If approved, there will be five or six years to propagate it and discontinue the other systems. [passage omitted]

[Hojjati] Recently a great number of demonstrations were staged in Tehran against bad-hejabi [women who do not strictly observe the Islamic dress code], bi-hejabi [not observing the islamic dress code], and the prevalence of western culture. Those demonstrations were not covered by the Voice and Vision. Would you please tell us why?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Firstly, in so far as a great number goes, you are the first person I have heard state this, therefore this question is [word indistinct]. Secondly, as regards demonstrations, there are rules and regulations. If we have truly accepted the system of the Islamic Republic as sacred, in which, in the words of his eminence the imam, even crossing a red light is considered a transgression, then we have to abide by its regulations. That applies to everything. For instance, if 200 persons foam about the city, calling it demonstrations against bad-hejabi, we can not follow them about with our television cameras. No! I am not condemning demonstrations, but I condemn whatever is done in contradiction to the Islamic Republic of Iran's regulations. You should first go to the Ministry of the Interior, obtain a

permit for demonstrations, and then we will even advertise it so that more than 200 persons may take part. When there are demonstrations in Tehran, such as the one on the 22 Bahman [anniversary of the Islamic revolution] over 5 million people take part. Can it really be true that there are only 200 persons in Tehran who are against bad-hejabi? If we show such a demonstration on television, instead of giving it merit, we would be depicting it as worthless. Some may turn around and say: Why were there only 200 demonstrators? Could that mean that the rest of the seven-million population of Tehran support bad-hejabi? [passage omitted]

### Tehran Official on Expanding Telecommunications

*NC2803080190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] In order to establish more communications facilities this year, more than 3,000 telephone numbers will be added throughout the country. Because of this, 2,000 villages will join the telecommunications network.

While reporting on this to the IRNA correspondent, the deputy for engineering and installations of the Iranian telecommunications company added: This year investment for expanding communications facilities on a nationwide level will be more than 200 billion rials, and more than $300 million in foreign exchange credit has been allocated for purchasing equipment and for boosting investment and communications possibilities for producing telecommunications equipment domestically.

He also added: This year, at least 20 other cities in Iran will be able to take advantage of automatic intercity telephone facilities. The deputy for engineering and installations of the Iranian telecommunications company emphasized the communications section in the government's five-year plan and said: Under this program, 10,000 villages in the country will benefit from telecommunications facilities and according to the Iranian telecommunications company's plans, the five cities of Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Shiraz, and Mashhad will be equipped with a modern digital communications system. All the cities will be linked with the BMD. [preceding acronym in English—expansion unknown]

The deputy for engineering and installations of the Iranian telecommunications referred in particular to utilizing a telecommunications satellite and said: In the first five-year plan, the plan for an independent telecommunications satellite which will cater to all the country's telecommunications needs will be implemented.

### TV Satellite Groundstation Commissioned in Gorgan

*LD2503124390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[Text] With the commissioning of the TV satellite ground station in the village of Ziarat, in Gorgan, 3,000 families living in the mountainous areas of the town can now receive the programs of the first network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a Central News Unit report the 5W [as heard] station boosts and relays the first network programs on channel 12. It was constructed by the personnel of the repairs and maintenance unit of television and FM transmitters of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Sari.

According to this report the cost of the station was $12,000 dollars or 20 million rials, financed from the Voice and Vision credit allocation.

### *Report on 6 Mar 90 Majles Session

*90OI0215A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Mar 90 pp 5, 8, 11*

[Text] Legal and Majles Department—Yesterday morning the Majles met in public session under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi.

During this session, after readings of verses from the glorious words of God, talks were given by the pre-agenda speakers, then the memos from the deputies to the nation's executive officials were read, and the Majles began its agenda, which is reported below.

#### Seyyed Rasul Musavi, Ahvaz Deputy

Mr. Seyyed Rasul Musavi, the Ahvaz deputy, was the first pre-agenda speaker in yesterday's public Majles session. He offered greetings and praise to the spirit of the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni (may God be pleased with him), and the martyr-nurturing combative nation of Iran, he thanked the people for their extensive presence at the 22 Bahman [11 February] demonstrations, and he began his remarks with a quote from the late Imam's will with regard to dealing with the oppressed:

"I ask everyone to work to ease the plight of the oppressed, for your well-being in this world and the next depends on your attending to the condition of the oppressed people of society, who have suffered and toiled throughout the history of the oppressive monarchy and under the former system of tribal rule. How wonderful it would be if the people who have resources would voluntarily provide housing and facilities for the residents of the shanty towns, for they may be assured that this is in their interest in this world and the next, for it is far from fair for one to be without a home while another owns apartments."

Mr. Musavi then offered congratulations on the anniversary of the issuance of the imam's command to form the Imam's Relief Committee [Komiteh-ye Emdad-e Imam]. He said: The real owners of the government are the veterans of the revolution, who established and are establishing the Islamic government for the nation of Mehdi (may God hasten his joyful advent) by sacrificing their blood, their lives, and their members. Treating them well and attending to their material and spiritual

needs will perpetuate the revolution and protect it, and keep it safe from damage and deviation.

He added: The Islamic Republic and the gains of the revolution are the product of the crusading of believing and sincere revolutionaries, who have thwarted various major plots during these 11 years, and have removed huge problems from the path of the revolution and the government and solved them. They have a boundless concern for the decisive leadership of the imam of the nation (may God be pleased with him), and they have shown their unquestioning love for their teacher, guide, and leader. Their unwavering obedience and their presence at the sensitive points in the revolution knows no limits, and as the result of this presence the revolution has seen miraculous successes in the cultural, political, and military arenas of world affairs.

With regard to this matter, he said: They have overcome hundreds of obstacles defending the revolution and have endured thousands of hardships. We don't want to see large numbers of these people driven out on the pretext that we want to implement the Five-Year Plan and they are obstacles. They are the guardians of the revolution, and shoving them aside is ingratitude, and ingratitude will lead to decadence.

The speaker also said: The respected ministers must take note that 90 percent of the work decisions are influenced by consultants. You must select pious, God-fearing, experienced, realistic, and pragmatic consultants and seek consultation from them. Unfortunately, this is not the case in many places, and for this reason work does not turn on the real and true axis. Administrative complexities make the people tired and pessimistic. The elimination of these complexities in carrying out the government's plans will in itself bring growth and a spirit of confidence among the people, and this confidence will bring about more cooperation between the people and the government in solving the nation's acute problems. The people are the capital of the revolution and the nation. If the nation is unhappy and uninvolved, the counterrevolution will certainly move in.

In comments by the nation's officials, the issues of post-war reconstruction and cutting dependence are constantly raised. What is clear is that in today's world every kind of socio-economic expansion project is indebted to the creativity of the work force in that society. The organization responsible for training and preparing this work force is the university. There is no doubt of any kind about the necessity to strengthen and expand the universities and higher education, but one of the most important and most basic factors in expanding higher education is bringing about the appropriate economic and social conditions to keep and maintain existing faculty and to attract academically qualified, competent, and experienced personnel, and clearly with the prevailing system of payment in higher education and the universities, such a thing is not easy to do. To expand and strengthen the universities, a basic and fundamental reassessment must be made in the system of salaries and wages for faculty and professors. The reality is that if a professor or a teacher is not able to make a minimum livelihood, he will not have the motivation to perform the exhaustive duties of a teacher, and to do research and teaching with peace and freedom of mind. How can university officials keep experienced and skilled personnel? How can classes be held without teachers? An answer to this question will require a profound reassessment of the place of higher education and education and training, and a study of the greatness and credibility of knowledge and teachers, and, God willing, the Majles will carry out some of this reassessment by passing the professor salary reform bill.

Continuing his talk, the Ahvaz deputy discussed the expectations of the people of Khuzestan after the war. He said: Throughout the imposed war Khuzestan was the focal point of the war and the central thoroughfare for combatants in transit, and throughout the war in all its operations, whatever talents, resources, and abilities the province had were put to use, and now the province is faced with shortages in educational and educational resources and in heavy and light machinery, and the war-stricken cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr, and Dashtazedgan are completely without the necessary manpower resources. Apart from these things, all the province's existing resources were completely depleted during the war, and some of them were turned into ruins. During the war, not only was there no expansion in the province, but existing resources were depleted and destroyed. We the deputies and injured, deprived, and war-afflicted people of Khuzestan, in view of the destruction arising from the war in the province, expect and stress that the hezballah Majles and the toiling government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani should give special attention to the people who bore all the nation's responsibilities with patience and forbearance throughout the war and the sacred defense, most of whom have become refugees from the cities and villages, and while their men and young and older boys became models of bravery, heroism, and greatness as they waged epic battles. In the government's development budget, suitable budget allocations, resources, and credit must be reflected to compensate for the war's construction and 10 years without expansion, especially in the areas of education, roads, health care, health treatment, higher education, and universities, urban and rural services, and bridge and road construction. One of the goals of the Five-Year Plan is to establish social justice, and God willing we will see that in practice in Khuzestan.

Mr. Musavi, the Ahvaz deputy, then said in conclusion: With a study of the accomplishments of the Ministry of Health and Treatment over 10 years, we will see that there was no expansion of any kind in the Province of Khuzestan, and that it did not have even one project on the list of national development projects, yet in comparable provinces the number of hospital beds and educational centers doubled and even multiplied ten times over in equipment and expansion. Before the war, Khuzestan had about 4,000 beds. During the war, we lost

about 1,000 beds and we now have about 3,000. The Five-Year Plan provides for 6,000 beds, but not a single bed for Khuzestan. In the war about two billion tomans in losses were suffered by the hospital and health care centers, but only 170 million tomans have been spent on reconstruction so far, and the respected reconstruction officials and especially Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who visited the province repeatedly, are expected by the people to give attention to these issues, and at least provide relatively decent conditions for the people.

**Seyyed Hosey Hoseyni, Shahrud Deputy**

The second pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's public Majles session was Mr. Hoseyni-Shahrudi, from the Shahrud electoral district, who began his remarks with praise to the Prophet of God and greetings to the great spirit of the imam (may His grave be sanctified) and His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i.

Our dear and noble nation sees sad disputes from time to time between the companions of the imam and people who are themselves models of guidance and leadership. These last few days also we have seen one of these bitter and sad disputes, and certainly the spirit of the imam and the heart of the nation have been hurt by this. I think it necessary to say a few words to explain this topic to show that the dispute concerns a matter over which its two sides do not differ, and, as the saying goes, "they are whipping a dead horse." The commands of Islam, which are explained by the Prophet and his chaste and non-chaste successors, can be divided into two categories for rough classification. There are the firm and unchangeable divine commands, which were revealed to the Prophet and conveyed to the people by him. The second category is the leadership commands, given by the Prophet as imam of the faithful or by his chaste and non-chaste successors in accordance with the public interest of Muslims in view of the requirements and conditions of the time and place. The Koran's command to obey God pertains to the first group, while its command to obey the prophet and the chief leader pertains to the second group.

He added: The first group is commands that were revealed to the Prophet by Gabriel and propagated to the people by him, and these are the same commands of which it was said: "What Mohammad allows is allowed until Resurrection Day, what he disallows is forbidden until Resurrection Day." [Koranic verse]

This group of commands are the firm and unchanging commands of God, which cannot be changed by any imam or leader, even if he is a saint, except where necessary, when he can suspend or change them. The second group is commands given by the imam of the Muslims in view of the demands of the time and place, and this group can be changed with changes in the conditions of time and place, and with changes in the public interest. The remarks of his holiness the imam (may his grave be sanctified) are not outside these two categories. The first group is explanations of the divine commands, which are firm and unchanging until resurrection day, and this is the same group of commands with which, according to the respected Majles speaker, our dear imam removed the veils and dust of thousands of years from the face of the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him), and made the distinction between the Islam of Mohammad and Americanized Islam. This group of explanations of divine commands by his holiness the imam are the most potent divine commands, which are firm, unchanging, and will remain immortal until resurrection day. The second set of commands issued by that holy man are from the second category, meaning the commands of leadership and government, which are based on the public interest and the conditions of time and place, and these commands will remain in effect as long as those conditions continue, and they can be changed by the leader of the Muslims when demanded by the conditions of the time, just as these commands might change even during the lifetime of an imam if conditions change, such as declarations of war and peace, which are leadership commands. As the theologians say, "they are the hands of the ruler," and this may be one of the philosophical fundamentals of twelver Shiism, for each of the imams, according to the exigencies of time and place, adopted policies that were sometimes at variance with those of another imam, such as Imam Hasan's acceptance of peace and Imam Hoseyn's waging of war. Certainly, each of the imams would have adopted the polices of the others had he lived in their time and place. This is the group of commands for which everyone must obey the leader of the time, because it is the duty of the leader of the time to recognize changed conditions and determine what is in the public interest, after consultation.

I call upon the great leaders either not to wage this dispute in public, or if they do, to provide sufficient commentary, and in giving commentary, observe good taste, which is one of the great blessings of God. Today both factions know well that they have no fundamental differences. What has separated these comrades-in-arms and companions of our late imam from one another are matters of structure, not of fundamentals or, God forbid, matters of personal interest. Today the way of the imam is so clear that even that old man and woman in a remote village understand it well and clearly and can answer. Oh dear ones, oh leaders, both groups must know that you are cutting behind you the branch you are sitting on, you are yesterday's comrades-in-arms and today's fellow defenders. You are both moving on the path of the imam, and you follow the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him), and I do not think that after the comments of our late imam in answer to the letter from Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari validating both groups or after the appointments he made from both groups right up to the last moment of his auspicious life, there is no place for anyone to accuse the other faction of following anything other than the Islam of Mohammad, and, as the great leader of the revolution, His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i, says, today it is not possible to follow the path of our late imam without unity of speech.

The speaker added: I say to the nation of Iran not to be disturbed by our debates and quarrels. A nation that has a leader and follows him will never be defeated. Dear ones, come and recognize the worth of this blessing of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the greatest blessing to believers from God after the blessing of the prophecy and a great legacy from our late imam and our bloodied martyrs. God has granted this blessing to us and has given by way of explanation the verse, "And we wished to be gracious to those who were oppressed on the earth, and to make them imams and heirs." [Koranic verse] Let us make appropriate thanks for the blessing, which is the divine tradition. Giving thanks for blessings makes them remain and multiplies them. Ingratitude leads to decadence and incurs severe divine displeasure. Through ingratitude, we turned the war into misfortune, and through ingratitude we lost our imam, that great divine gift. Let us not do anything that would show more ingratitude than this for our leadership and our government. The language coming from the two factions in the last few days is not at all worthy of a brave nation such as ours. Let us not do what the children of Israel did, who were driven from their home by God into the wilderness because of corruption, and placed them under the authority of a tyrant ruler like Nebuchadnezzar, who showed no mercy on any of them, great, small, mighty or weak. The Shahrud deputy discussed the failure to implement Resolution 598 now that one and a half years have passed since its acceptance by the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: If we did not accept Resolution 598 from the beginning, it was because we knew that world imperialism never wants a just peace in the region, and the acceptance of Resolution 598 during the war was always a propaganda benefit for the Iraqi regime, like Mu'awiyah's [the first caliph of the Ommiad] impaling the Koran on spears in the Safin war. Why has the Iraqi regime been calling for the acceptance of Resolution 598 for more than a year, when today, more than a year and a half since its acceptance by the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is not willing to implement even one full paragraph? Why are the peace-loving people of the world silent today, when they used Resolution 598 during the war as a weapon to portray us as warlike and the Iraqi regime as peace-loving? We urgently call upon the respected secretary-general, with the authority and the two-month grace period delegated to him by the Security Council, to end the current deadlock in the negotiations and announce the final result so the Iranian nation will know what to do. Will it be lasting peace, or some other course, which the nation itself will choose? We hope that the Iraqi regime has realized that the establishment of lasting peace between the two countries depends on the unconditional implementation of all the paragraphs of Resolution 598.

**Mohammad 'Ali Partovi, Saqqez Deputy**

The third pre-agenda speaker at today's public Majles session was Mohammad 'Ali Partovi, Saqqez deputy. He said: Although the great imam is not among us today, his policies and methods are visible in our Islamic society. The movement founded by that great man and his proclamations, statements, and guidance are immortal and they are advice and wisdom for us, all the free people of the world and future generations. May his memory be held high and his way continue forever.

Continuing, he said: Escalating oppression in the regime of the idolaters aroused the people and despite the episodes that were started by the imperialists, they quickly aligned themselves with an Islamic government and culture and came more than ever into the service of Islam and bringing Islam to its proper place in Kordestan. To reduce the oppression in our cities even more, I ask the government and the officials to work for rapid implementation of the projects to reduce deprivation based on the Five-Year Plan and to make significant investments in education and training, taking a decision to reduce unemployment, making use of natural resources, revitalizing agriculture and animal husbandry, industrial growth, and the creation of universities and technical schools in the deprived provinces, especially Kordestan.

In conclusion, he read memos to the officials from the Ministry of Roads and Transport, the Ministry of Energy, and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic.

**Saleh-Abadi, Mashhad Deputy**

Mr. Saleh-Abadi, the Mashhad deputy, was the fourth pre-agenda speaker, who began by thanking the officials and experts of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone for opening a 10,000-number automatic six-digit telephone center in the sacred municipality of Mashhad, and he expressed the hope that the officials in that ministry would carry out the government's policies to protect deprived and low-income people in the important Kuye Talab and Spinning projects in that municipality for the years 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] and 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992]. He then continued his talk, saying: The broad province of Khorasan, with an area of 313,000 square kilometers, is the largest province in the country, and with a population of about six million, it is the nation's most populous province after Tehran Province. This province has great industrial and mining potential, which has not yet been utilized as necessary. Likewise, there is an abundance of specialist and expert manpower in various areas in Khorasan Province because of its universities and technical centers, and this manpower can be effective and useful for the industrialization of the province if support and organization are provided. Fortunately, in the Nation's First Economic, Social, and Cultural Expansion Plan provisions have been made to study and put into operation factories for steel and sheet metal, the Khorasan Petrochemical Complex, and the Asfarain [probably referring to Asfarvarin] Foundry. If the industrial ministries, the Plan and Budget Commission, and the Majles provide the necessary budget for 1369 and subsequent years, then Khorasan will be positioned favorably for industrialization in future years, compared to

other comparable provinces which have not achieved the desired standard in this regard.

Mr. Saleh-Abadi discussed the procurement of drinking water in the Municipality of Mashhad. He said: The city of Mashhad is beautiful, and every year about 10 million pilgrims from across the country come to Mashhad to visit the pure tomb of the eighth imam, and it is in a bind because of the lack of water, both for its six million residents and for the pilgrims visiting from across the country. We hope that the Plan and Budget Commission will take effective steps with regard to the proposals that have been made to increase Mashhad's potable water budget for 1369.

Referring to the Budget Bill for 1369, he said: The 1369 Budget Bill which the government has submitted to the Majles was hastily prepared and given to the Majles late. The just distribution of resources and projects is worthy of discussion and ought to be discussed at length, but this has not been considered. The respected Majles deputies can distribute these resources fairly among the nation's provinces by holding discussions with the experts in the Majles. For example, of 30 projects to establish new educational centers and universities provided in the Budget Bill for 1369, 15 are to be carried out in the municipalities of Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, and Mazandaran, with the other 15 allocated to the rest of the country. Likewise, with regard to the creation of research and study centers, 100 percent of the projects provided were allocated to Tehran. This is at variance with the policies the government announced of wanting to move universities and political centers from Tehran and the large cities to smaller areas.

Elsewhere in his talk, he mentioned the Five-Year Plan, and expressed the hope that when the plan is implemented we will see its projected results in the future.

He then added: What I would like to say to the respected president and the nation's other great men is that this plan has some major obstacles in its path, and they are the big kings and capitalists in this country, those people who have tried repeatedly over the last 10 years to defeat the government's policies. In these last few months we saw that the policies that were effected in connection with competitive foreign exchange were overturned because of the extensive and active involvement of these very merchants and middlemen. If these kings and capitalists continue to exist and are able to continue freely with their evil and criminal activities, you must realize that clearly the Five-Year Plan will not be that successful. The imam said, in Islam the war between rich and poor continues, and in connection with this I call upon all the nation's leaders to set up special courts to punish all the persons who have amassed religiously unlawful wealth in these last 11 years, who have made the big cities into class-divided cities, and who are constantly strangling the oppressed, the deprived, and the low-income people of society. These courts should confiscate their assets and give them to the poor and downtrodden, and then we will see that the Five-Year Plan will be successful.

The Mashhad deputy discussed Resolution 598. He said: The international organizations and the great powers have always directed most of their attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying that the Islamic Republic does not accept Resolution 598 and that it does not accept the international organizations. However, we accepted Resolution 598 about a year and a half ago, but it is the Iraqis and the great international powers, both East and West, who are always obstructing the precise implementation of the provisions of Resolution 598. The West was saying "If the Islamic Republic of Iran accepts Resolution 598, we will establish a lasting peace." We accepted Resolution 598, but you destroyed the lasting peace and every day you help the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, meaning Iraq. Another point I want to make to the Eastern power is that the Soviet Union always tried to be involved in the conflicts of the Middle East and to mediate in the differences between Iran and Iraq. Now we must ask, what positive steps have they taken to implement Resolution 598 since we accepted this mediation? Our nation is on the scene, our nation will never back down in the face of the great powers. They will defend every inch of their soil, and they have shown this in the last 10 years.

**Details of the Proceedings**

The first item on the agenda for yesterday's public Majles session was the report from the Research Commission concerning the credentials of Mr. Shahrokhi, Kuhdasht and Chegini deputy, which was as follows:

Research Commission Report

On 20 February and 26 February 1990, the Research Commission met to study the election file of Mr. 'Ali Shahrokhi-Qobadi from the Kuhdasht and Chegini electoral district. After the failure to confirm section 12, this file was protested at the public session dated 13 January 1990 by deputies Najafqoli Habibi, Moruji, Saleh-Abadi, and Duzduzani. The major points of protest were:

1 - Rejection of the qualifications of two candidates supporting Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur without legal justification.

2 - Choosing an election supervisory council from among Mr. Qobadi's supporters.

3 - Unilateral action by the election supervisory council.

4 - The failure to take a vote in 36 villages of the precinct.

5 - Significant increases in the vote count in the city of Kuhdasht through election fraud.

6 - Failure to attend to complaints from the election supervisory council.

7 - The discovery of 753 ballots.

After studying the file and listening to the complaints from the protesters and Mr. Qobadi's defense, the Research Commission found it necessary for brothers Gholamreza Heydari, Amin Biyanak, and Heydari-Moqaddam to go to the area for a first-hand look at the matters protested and a visit with the people and the officials. The results of the study and the report follow below:

1 - An investigation was made of the competence of two candidates named 'Ali Teymuri-Far and Karam Reza Piriya'i, with this result:

A) Mr. 'Ali Teymuri-Far, the only documentation against him is a plaque given to him for winning an essay contest in the celebration of 2,500 years of monarchy oppression in Kuhdasht on 7 December 1976. This documentation appears questionable for two reasons, first the plaque bears the logo of Six Bahman School of the Municipality of Kuhdasht. As the respected deputies know, Kuhdasht was converted to a municipality on 3 April 1989, not in 1355 [1976]. Secondly, Mr. 'Ali Teymuri-Far was studying in the city of Bakhtaran in 1355, based on his resume, and there are documents.

B) Concerning Mr. Karam Reza Puriya'i there was also no documentation other than an article published Tuesday 13 December 1988 in ETTELA'AT, and the rejection of his qualifications was surprising.

2 and 3 - All the officials questioned in the Municipality of Kuhdasht, including supporters and opponents of both candidates, agreed that the solidarity of the election supervisory council worked to the advantage of Mr. Qobadi, and all claimed that this method of selection of persons for the election supervisory council and the rejection of the qualifications of candidates opposed to Mr. Qobadi created an insecure atmosphere for Mr. Qobadi's opponents and for the supporters of Mr. Esfandiyari.

4 - Concerning the failure to take a vote in 36 villages from the Kuhdasht electoral district, after investigating 14 villages in the area (the Research Commission delegation went to the villages and investigated) with various points between, 13 villages announced that ballot boxes did not come to the site and a ballot box was brought to one village but votes were only taken from Mr. Qobadi's supporters. The Research Commission says that the supporters of Mr. Qobadi were on one side, the ballot box for opponents was on one side, but votes were taken only from his supporters, and no vote was taken from any of the opponents. A significant point in the statements by all the officials, residents, and Islamic councils of the village was that at first a number of Mr. Qobadi's supporters set out with the ballot boxes in various automobiles, and they disrupted the balloting system in every village by creating a disturbance and provoking artificial clashes. Second, in all the villages visited by the Majles investigation group, Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur received 50 to 99 percent of the votes, and it is questionable with these numbers how Mr. Qobadi got more votes.

5 - Concerning the significant increase in the number of votes in elections in the city of Kuhdasht, which came to about 7,660 votes, most officials considered this to be the product of fraud, and this was about 7,000 votes more than previous votes, and this was seen by the officials, in the view of the investigation group, as fraud. In the same connection two individuals were arrested by the provincial revolutionary komiteh command and the provincial gendarmerie command while they were removing the seal from an identification card with Vitex [Whitex?—probably an erasing or correcting fluid brand name] at the Azadegan Hotel. They had 19 other identification cards with them, and they had removed the seals from many identification cards for the benefit of Mr. Qobadi. They gave one of the cards as an example that had been erased, and they themselves admitted erasing it.

6 - Out of 89 complaints submitted by the people, the respected supervisory council did not investigate them because there were no identification cards for the individuals, and the council did not investigate eight more instances because of not having the time, and this was the reason for the difference of opinion between the supervisory council and the Executive Council. Many complaints were not investigated, either because the complainers do not have identification cards, because we do not have the opportunity, or because the difference of opinion is between the supervisory council and the Executive Council and has therefore not been investigated. At the same time a request for a continuation of the investigation was not successful. The request for a joint meeting in Tehran attended by representatives of the supervisory council and the Executive Council did not succeed, the request for an investigation of the complaints in Tehran by the central supervisory council and the National Elections Council was also unsuccessful, and therefore of necessity the elections were validated, with all the problems.

7 - A quantity of fraudulent 753 ballots, sealed by a specific person, were turned over to the supervisory council, but care was not taken to see that this number was actually collected. The people involved are known and have been arrested, but they have not been investigated carefully, and they are even opposing the proposal to investigate the ballot boxes and recount the ballots by the district governor to determine the truth and falsity of the opponents. A significant point is that in the Azar 1368 [22 November-21 December 1989] elections, meaning the previous election, one of the reasons for nullifying the elections was finding fraudulent 400 ballots, and one of this group's reasons is finding fraudulent 753 ballots, which unfortunately was ignored.

After hearing the report from the Research Commission, a vote was taken with the following result: Votes taken 11, opposed eight, abstaining two, in favor one.

Consequently, the credentials of Mr. 'Ali Shahrokhi-Qobadi from the Kuhdasht and Chegini electoral district were not approved by the Research Commission. The final point is that some friends asked why the Research Commission did not investigate the events after the elections, the clashes, and the killing of a number of people, and in answer it must be said that since the commission had no relationship with the elections it did not investigate them, and we gave no testimony other than the reasons and comparisons, and since it was after the elections, we legally investigated in connection with the truth and falsity of the elections or individual competence.

**Najafqoli Habibi (Protesting Credentials)**

The first protester to the credentials of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi was Mr. Najafqoli Habibi, the Tehran deputy, who said:

With God as my witness, I have no personal opinion concerning the person of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi, who in any case has served the Islamic revolution. My protest is based purely upon the failed elections, and I want to make the point that we have now had only three elections for our Islamic Consultative Majles, and in reality we are in the early stages of the Islamic revolution. In these early stages, if this generation which has led this revolution and had a share in it does not look after the Islamic revolution, you will see what losses will come in subsequent periods for individuals to get somewhere. Now these people are all partisans of God and Muslims, but it is not clear what all these capitalists, criminals, hoarders, and all the corrupt people who are behind these believing forces will do tomorrow. These are the reasons that I, because I have been convinced that in the Kuhdasht elections the legal relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been broken, the vote of the people has been thwarted, and it is because of these violations of the law that I oppose this matter.

Mr. Habibi mentioned the reasons for nullifying the elections. He said: The 7,000 votes suddenly added to the population of the city of Kuhdasht do not conform by any criterion to the increase in population in a time of security in the area. Some people say that in the previous elections there were bombings, people left the city, and the population was low. The previous election, as well as the presidential election, showed that it was in a peaceful atmosphere.

He noted that Mr. Qobadi (Shahrokhi) had great influence in that city and was able to control his supporters. He said:

Mr. Qobadi's supporters used a slogan whose traces remain in visits to the city. The slogan was "nullification after nullification is a sign of power." This slogan was directly intended to question one of the most sacred organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the respected Council of Guardians. They wanted to say "we have influence with the Council of Guardians," and this slogan achieved nothing other than to make all of the hezballahi forces pessimistic about the respected Council of Guardians.

He noted that the people were pitted against each other and said: Unfortunately, I will not say that nothing happened on the other side in this episode. Perhaps something did happen, but this in itself is ugly. In this episode the gentlemen vigorously aggravated the situation, and in any case they must be punished. Why do they do these things to pit the people against one another, and arouse their emotions? Why do the gentlemen constantly encourage a series of outmoded traditions that emerge there? "After his victory, several thousand bullets were released there instead of cries of joy." What right did they have to fire, and he to encourage them? Mr. Qobadi said that this is a tradition of the people. As a clergyman, a committed man, a judge, and a pious man, the expectation of you was that you would prevent this plundering of the Muslim treasury and these mistaken and corrupt methods. These are matters that are not justifiable for me in any way.

**'Abbas Duzduzani (Protesting the Credentials)**

The second protestor of the credentials of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi was Mr. 'Abbas Duzduzani, who discussed the lack of soundness in the elections. He said: The matter of the lack of soundness in the elections has been clearly explained, and all aspects of the situation have been brought out in the work of the Research Commission. Even in the respected research group, which was sent out to do research for the Majles, all three agreed on the failure and lack of soundness of the elections. They explained the elections, and their research had general aspects. They investigated the reputable men there, they investigated the Friday imam, they investigated the people, and they investigated the various neighborhoods.

He then discussed the reasons for the failure of the elections. He said: Ballot boxes did not go to more than 35 villages close to Kuhdasht. This is a matter I am sensitive about. Everyone said that if this were the case, for that very reason the failure of the elections is clear.

Mr. Duzduzani added: The supervisory council was validated and investigated by the Friday imam and other reputable people and all three brothers in the research group carefully explained and said that the supervisory council was one-sided and entirely supporters of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi.

**Marvvaji (Protesting the Credentials)**

The final protester of the credentials of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi was Mr. Marvvaji, who pointed out that some people are asking, why is it that if the Research Commission has found information and the protesting brothers have confirmed, then how is it that the Council of Guardians has validated these elections, but it nullified the previous elections? He said:

I believe that the Council of Guardians was oppressed in the Kuhdasht elections. In any case, they rule on the basis of the fundamentals and the evidence they have.

In the same connection, he then added: The supporters of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi suggested to friend and foe that "The Council of Guardians is in their hands. They have so much influence, they are so able to make themselves heard there and to have whatever they say hit home that the fate of the elections is clear, either vote for them or waste your vote, there is no third alternative." I say that they were oppressed because they ruled on the basis of fundamentals and judged on the basis of evidence.

He added: The supervisory council was so one-sided that there were 90 complaints about them after the elections, but they said nothing to the Council of Guardians. I myself asked His Holiness Ayatollah Rezvani whether any complaints had reached him about Kuhdasht. He said no. Very well, when no complaint arrives or they do not permit any complaints to arrive, then clearly the elections must be validated. I would have done the same thing myself.

**Mr. Shahrokhi's Defense**

Then Mr. Shahrokhi spoke in his own defense. He said: In all five elections that have been held in Kuhdasht for sessions two and three of the Majles, Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur was my opponent. For the first round he got 14,000 votes, 6,000 for the second round, and only 710 votes in the third. He continued:

In the elections that were held, most local officials not only took positions and made propaganda in favor of Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur, they did so with corruption, threats, terrorism, and fraud, saying that this Americanized fellow is one of the important go-betweens with the Council of Guardians in the repeated nullifications of the Kuhdasht elections, but in this election through efforts by the families of martyrs, prisoners, and veterans, and the contacts they made with some of the officials such as Haj Aqa Karrubi and the officials of the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Construction Jihad, some local officials were changed, and this had an effect on the soundness of the elections and the contentment of the people.

Continuing, he said: Because of Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur's acquaintance with some of the Majles deputies, these gentlemen came to Kuhdasht and declared their support for Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur. Mr. Shahrokhi then mentioned the mediation of some individuals and personalities, and he said: Due to the acute conditions in the region and the repeated nullifications of the elections, some of the brothers proposed that Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur and I announce our withdrawal and allow a third party acceptable to both sides to step in. I accepted this, but Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur did not.

He also mentioned his decision not to register. He said: After studying the problems of the region, I decided not to register, and I announced this to my friends and supporters, but the families of martyrs contacted me by letter and in person and swore by the pure souls of the martyrs that I must not reject their request, and for that reason I registered.

Mr. Shahrokhi also said: From the first of 1361 to the end of 1364 [from 21 March 1982 to 20 March 1986], during that difficult time, I was the revolutionary religious magistrate in the Province of Mazandaran, and I performed my duties there without receiving resources of any kind. Therefore, my motivation for becoming a candidate was not to acquire property and resources, it was out of respect for the families of martyrs.

Noting that fortunately in the report of the Research Commission nothing was said to protest his competence, he discussed the difficulties that have been raised. Concerning the increase in the number of votes for this election over the previous ones, Mr. Shahrokhi said: One of the reasons for the higher number of votes was the absence of aerial bombardments that existed in the previous elections where a number of people had been scattered outside the city. Another reason is that the previous elections were held during the growing season, when some of the people were not in the city, having gone to the villages and agricultural centers, and this was not a factor in the last election. Likewise, 30 additional ballot boxes were used for this election, and various resources such as two helicopters to take the ballot boxes to remote centers were also effective.

He denied that ballot boxes were not taken to a number of villages and that votes were not taken from some people. He said: The eagerness of the people, and especially the families of martyrs, was such that some of them were at the polling places before the morning prayer, and even said their morning prayers there. The speaker then discussed details of the votes taken from some villages where protesters claimed no ballot box was sent and said: Therefore, you can see that votes were taken in these villages.

The speaker then discussed a letter that was distributed against him, where it was claimed that on Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi's election staff were members of a mini-group, and that his supporters included feudalists, tribal khans, and monarchists. He said: How can someone who was active putting down and punishing unacceptable individuals, hypocrites, and other mini-groups have relations with them? If the khans, feudalists, and mini-groups had had any influence, you can be sure that I would not be here now.

Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi then discussed a letter distributed against him alleging terrorism and savagery on the part of the gendarmerie, led by an officer named General Nia. He said: This young officer served at the fronts for 12 months, and he participated with his brothers while on the front lines in Operation Karbala Five as a revolutionary guard battalion commander. Two of his brothers were martyred, and the third was wounded.

After this letter was distributed in the Majles, the father of these martyrs came to me crying and said: I gave two sons to the revolution, and one of them is a soldier. Is it right to say things like this about my sons? Therefore, just as I told him, in this way I confer dignity on this martyr-nurturing family.

**Ahmad Zamanian, Supporting Credentials Confirmation**

After Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi spoke, the program continued with Mr. Ahmad Zamanian, the Nahavand deputy, speaking in favor of confirmation of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi's credentials. He said: I have gone to Kuhdasht many times both before and after the revolution, and I am familiar with the issues there. In the Kuhdasht elections Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi and Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur have always been opponents, but it is not correct to say that the families of martyrs or the Hezbollah are on this side or that side, because there are families of martyrs and Hezbollah on both sides.

He added: Recently I have sensed danger, and I came and spoke with Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi. Just as he himself said, I proposed that he not be a candidate, and that Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur should not become one either. Conditions in Kuhdasht are not right. My proposal was that the two of them not become candidates and that they align themselves with a third party. Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi accepted this and said there was no problem. I spoke with Mr. Esfandiyar-Pur, and he did not accept. He said that Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi was playing, and I told him not to say this, because the margin of votes between you is small, your votes are 1,000 to 3,000 times apart, and this can be changed.

Mr. Zamanian added: What remains is for us to approach the matter honestly. I warned these two brothers that day, I said this is dangerous, you two gentlemen must not become candidates. Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi accepted this. That brother did not accept, and this shows the sincerity and good will of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi.

Mr. Zamanian said: Concerning what was written in the Majles report that in Kuhdasht the supporters of Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi hurt the imam, when I read this it hurt me. I know Kuhdasht. God as my witness, if anyone in Kuhdasht insults the imam, the leader, or even the president of the republic or the speaker of the Majles, the people will not tolerate it.

The speaker added: Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi was at the front from the beginning of the war to the end, he was wounded again and again, and he was hospitalized with wounds for about two years. The brothers must take note that he will answer for his votes on Resurrection Day.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Shahrokhi-Qobadi's credentials, and out of 239 ballots cast there were 100 votes in support, 135 votes in opposition, and 13 abstentions, and one vote was nullified, and consequently his credentials were not approved.

**Mr. Jamali's Credentials**

As the session continued, the credentials of Mr. Jamali, of the Kashan electoral district, were examined. The report from the Research Commission was as follows:

Research Commission Report

The Majles Research Commission met on 21 February and 6 March 1990, and during these sessions it studied the election file of Mr. Mahmud Jamali from the Kashan electoral district, which had been protested at the public Majles session of 30 January 1990 by deputies Fazel Hamadani, Qomi, Pur-Hoseyni, and Najafqoli Habibi. After the study of the contents of the file and listening to the views of the audience for further study of the matters under protest, deputies Zabihollah Safa'i and Zakeri were sent to the Kashan electoral district. These delegates, in contacts with various people, with supporters of both candidates, the respected Friday imam of Kashan, with some of the city's prominent authorities, also with the sheriff's authorities, the intelligence officers of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee, the construction crusade, the revolutionary guards, and the Islamic societies, studied the issues, and the common element of the matters protested is that the third-session elections of Kashan were thwarted, and that they were not conducted properly and legally.

The issues are summarized as follows:

1 - Extensive and inflammatory propaganda benefitting Mr. Mahmud Jamali to the effect that he is supported by the great leadership, where a statement was issued from the Kashan Friday imam making reference to a meeting between him and His Excellency the Great Leader concerning the elections and who to vote for, and although the reference was not explicit, the public inferred that the great leader officially and explicitly endorsed Mr. Mahmud Jamali, and naturally the spread of such a rumor among the people would cause the votes to go to Mr. Mahmud Jamali, and especially since the difference between his votes and those cast for his opponent Mr. Ibn-al-Rasul was only 1,900 votes, not a great difference.

2 - The respected Friday imam admitted to the commission's delegation that the research group, when they visited the Friday imam and talked, that he had announced his support of Mr. Mahmud Jamali, and he even gave the reason for it, and that was because some people were spreading the rumor that the Friday imam supported Ibn-al-Rasul, and he made the announcement that he supported Mr. Mahmud Jamali to deny that rumor. Of course, support of any special candidate by the great leader was denied in a letter from his office and it was said that he has no special view and that the people are free to vote as they wish, but no provisions were made to publish the letter, meaning it did not circulate among the people, although this announcement was published and reached the officials.

3 - Support from members of the supervisory council of the Council of Guardians and some members of the

Executive Council for Mr. Mahmud Jamali to the extent that one member of the Executive Council issued a statement in favor of Mr. Mahmud Jamali, and naturally, in view of the general procedure for nullifying elections in some municipalities, this alone is sufficient reason to void the Kashan elections, and they must be neutral.

4 - Fraudulent votes and duplicated votes for Mr. Mahmud Jamali in several ballot boxes and complaints to the effect that there were duplicated votes in other ballot boxes. In 18 boxes 147 people voted from two to five times, and if the ballot boxes were inspected the total vote count would change, but evidently a member of the supervisory council prevented a recount.

5 - Most of the members of the Executive Council favor voiding the elections and believe that the clan in power in Kashan believes and has decided that it will send whomever it wishes to the Majles. Several members of the Executive Council said in confidence and wrote in the letter of credentials that they do not confirm the elections because of excessive fraud in the elections and excessive illegalities.

6 - Clear statements from the respected Friday imam of Kashan, made at the Friday prayer and before the Kashan seminary students in support of Mr. Mahmud Jamali, after which he declared through megaphones in the city that not voting for Mr. Mahmud Jamali is tantamount to opposing velayat-e faqih [rule of the supreme jurisconsult], and that the Friday imam was voting for Mr. Mahmud Jamali. Reports from the people and the clergy of the city state that the home of the respected Friday imam had been converted to Mr. Mahmud Jamali's election headquarters.

7 - Insulting and accusatory statements against Mr. Ibn-al-Rasul published in the city.

8 - The Kashan Spinning and Textile Company plants No. 1, 2, and 3, with 5,000 workers per shift, was constantly used with all its resources in the service of Mr. Mahmud Jamali's election staff. After the necessary studies, the Research Commission took a vote with the following results: Of 12 persons, five voted in favor, five voted in opposition, and [two] abstained, therefore the credentials of Mr. Mahmud Jamali of the Kashan electoral district are not approved by the Research Commission.

After reading the report from the Research Commission, talks were given by deputies Fazel Hamadani, Pur-Hoseyni, Qomi, and Najafqoli Habibi in opposition to the credentials of Mr. Mahmud Jamali.

**Mr. Mahmud Jamali's Defense**

In his own defense and in answer to the protesters, Mr. Mahmud Jamali said: In all the sessions where I was asked about our dear brother Mr. Ibn-al-Rasul, I said that he is a believing, revolutionary, sincere person and a child of the revolution, and that is what I believe now. Concerning the statement published by the respected Friday imam of Kashan, with God as my witness I never saw that statement.

He then discussed the statement issued by the Friday imam and said: This statement contained general material and my name is not mentioned anywhere. When I gave speeches I was usually asked about rumors that I was supported by the leader, and God is my witness, everywhere I denied this and said no, his statements are general guidance, you yourselves must evaluate and vote for whomever you want.

He then answered a question about why Engineer Mahluji (minister of mines and metals) supported him. He said: Is there any problem if he expresses his view? I also ask the brothers, when in the last elections five ministers from the toiling government announced their group's support for Engineer Musavi, where did it ruin the elections? This is something general that does not pertain only to Kashan. Please take note of what I am saying here. I did not invite any speaker for the Kashan elections. I wanted to maintain my own independence in Kashan, and there were brothers who went there and spoke and I have no objection, everyone has that right, but no person from any faction came and spoke for us.

Mr. Mahmud Jamali also said: If the people of Kashan sensed that the great leader supports one candidate, there would not be a difference of two thousand votes, that candidate's opponent wouldn't even get 10 votes.

Concerning the Executive Council, he said: First of all, the majority of the Executive Council supported that brother, just as all those who wrote all these commentaries in three successive elections for our brother Mr. Engineer Mahluji, wrote the same commentaries, and this did not pertain to me alone.

A vote was then taken on the credentials of Mr. Mahmud Jamali, and it was approved with 131 votes in favor, 73 opposed, and 22 abstentions.

**Second Agenda Item**

The double-urgency motion to amend part of the 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] Budget Law was the next item on the agenda. Concerning the motion's double-urgency status deputy Behzadian spoke in opposition and deputy Hadi Ghaffari spoke in support, and after a vote was taken the double-urgency status was approved.

**Final Agenda Item**

The final item on the agenda was the report from the Questions Commission concerning the question from Mr. Gholamreza Feda'i of Mr. Aqazadeh, minister of petroleum. Based on this report, the subject of the question was raised and discussed in the Answers to Questions Commission, and the answer from Mr. Aqazadeh was deemed satisfactory.

## Nepal

### Violence Marks Campus Prodemocracy Demonstrations

#### 200 Arrested, 70 Injured

*BK3003041690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In Nepal, 70 students are reported to have been injured and about 200 arrested as police resorted to a lathi [baton] charge and teargassing at various campuses in Kathmandu yesterday. An official spokesman denied reports that two students were killed in police action.

Our Kathmandu correspondent says the police swung into action to disperse agitating students who were demonstrating in campuses and schools against the violation of human rights and police excesses. They also shouted slogans in favor of the multiparty system and against the present government.

#### Delhi Reports Demonstrations

*BK3003082290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] In Nepal, the movement in favor of the multiparty system took a violent turn today with agitated demonstrators, including students, farmers, and workers, setting on fire the nagar panchayat [city council] building at Patton and attacking the police station there.

AIR [All-India Radio] Kathmandu correspondent Harish Segon reports that today's violence comes in the wake of police lathi [baton] charge and teargassing at various campuses in the city yesterday resulting in injuries to several students. A large number of students were also arrested. Reports from Patton indicate that clashes took place between pro-movement supporters and police, resulting in injuries on both sides.

Meanwhile, authorities have closed several campuses in the Kathmandu valley. Students have been asked to vacate hostels by tomorrow.

#### Police Clash With Demonstrators

*OW3003083990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Katmandu, March 30, KYODO—Youths in large numbers organized pro-democracy demonstrations at different streets of picturesque Lalitpur in Katmandu Friday morning. Raising black flags and pro-multiparty slogans, the demonstrators gathered at the historic palace square of the city known for its temples and shrines. Police later intervened and clashed with the youths using tear-gas shells. Police intervention brought the people to the scene and in one street women were seen placing bucketfuls of water to help the demonstrators soothe sore eyes.

Cat-and-mouse demonstrations continued in various streets as the local administration rushed more police reinforcements to the city later in the morning. The demonstrators raised slogans such as "down with the partyless system" and "D for democracy."

It was not immediately known how many were arrested or injured.

Riot police were deployed at the entrance of the campuses closed indefinitely Thursday [29 March] by the authorities. Students, however, raised antiestablishment slogans at different high schools in the capital city Friday [30 March].

There were also reports of pro-democracy demonstrations taking place in other parts of the kingdom Friday. Dozens of students were injured when police charged them at schools and colleges in Kathmandu Thursday, Nepalese-language newspaper "SAMAJ" reported Friday. Children were among those arrested by the police, the pro-government daily said.

#### Police Fire on Crowd, Killing 2

*BK3003095490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Kathmandu, March 30 (AFP)—Two people were reported killed and four wounded when riot police fired shots to disperse thousands of angry demonstrators Friday [30 March] after stone-throwing clashes that lasted for several hours in Lalitpur District in the suburbs of Kathmandu.

The two died after arrival at separate hospitals following the incident, hospital sources said. The four others were also being treated in hospital, they said.

The centre of Lalitpur was later under a virtual curfew as police restricted the movements of residents, witnesses said.

Meanwhile the authorities announced the closure of a number of colleges, in Nepal, ordering students to vacate the premises within 48 hours.

A Nepalese Home Ministry source said police had fired into the air at Lalitpur to disperse the crowd demonstrating against Nepal's partyless panchayat political system, but confirmed no injuries or deaths.

About 70 people were arrested after clashes with riot police earlier Friday, and some demonstrators reportedly set fire to the Lalitpur municipal building.

At Lagankhel on the outskirts of Lalitpur one police van was overturned while manoevering and smashed by demonstrators, witnesses said, adding that local people had laid stones in the road to restrict vehicular movement.

About 1,000 students from a local college, Lalitpur Multiple Campus, had turned out early Friday to protest

police attacks on private homes in central and eastern sections of Lalitpur, where police and residents also clashed late Thursday.

After reaching the Lukusi locality the number of demonstrators had grown to over 10,000, witnesses said, adding that riot police fired tear gas to disperse the crowd while demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones and bricks. Truckloads of bricks were placed at various localities.

Following prolonged brick-throwing between police and demonstrators, the municipal building was set on fire but firemen extinguished the blaze before the building was reduced to ashes. No one was arrested for setting the fire, students said.

Witnesses said some municipal documents and an effigy of the panchayat symbol were burnt outside the Lalitpur police station at Mangal Bazar.

Demonstrations were being held in most of Lalitpur's 22 localities, according to members of Nepal's outlawed opposition parties.

The Nepalese Government has announced the indefinite closure of the Central Medical Campus, Ayurvedh Campus and Nursing Training Campus under the Institute of Medicine, Pulchowk Campus of Engineering, Thapathali Campus and Amrit Science Campus.

The announcement over state-run Radio Nepal said the campuses were closed because "the academic atmosphere is not congenial," adding that all students had been ordered to vacate their hostels within 48 hours.

Banned party sources said demonstrations were being held at Shanti Niketan Secondary School in Kathmandu and several other local educational institutions.

Responding to calls from the outlawed Nepali Congress and United Leftist Front, residents of Kathmandu and some surrounding areas put out lights for 10 minutes late Thursday to protest police reprisals and arrests as well as the death of a law student in factional fighting at Tribhuvan University in Mechi, 390 kilometers (245 miles) southeast of here.

But residents of Lalitpur Township put out lights for several hours, and clashes erupted when police tried to persuade them to turn the lights back on. Local people threw stones at police vans and ambulances while police threw stones at house windows, witnesses said.

## Pakistan

### Army Chief: Pakistan Not Involved in Kashmir

*BK3003025290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Army Chief General Mirza Aslam Beg has said that the current situation in occupied Kashmir has given a new twist to our security environment, and we should be fully prepared to meet the challenges arising out of this situation. Addressing a gathering in Lahore yesterday, the Army chief said that Pakistan is in no way involved in the situation in Kashmir, and that the uprising there is a natural expression of the aspirations of the oppressed people. They are struggling for their just right for self-determination.

### New Surface-To-Air Missile in Production

*BK3003103490 Lahore JANG in Urdu 16 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad, (special reporter)—Informed sources say that Pakistan is producing the latest Anza-2 guided missile. The surface-to-air missile—produced at the Dr. A.Q. Khan Laboratories (Kahuta Atomic Center)—is better than the U.S. Stinger missile on several counts. Like the Stinger, the Anza-2 is a shoulder-fired missile. The first consignment of the missile will be supplied to the Pakistani Armed Forces by the end of the current year. The Anza-2's performance data will soon be given to important national figures.

The missile is being produced at less than half the cost of a Stinger. Whereas a Stinger costs nearly $100,000 (2.2 million rupees) on the international market, the Anza-2 guided missile is being produced by Dr. A.Q. Khan and his associates at a cost of nearly $35,000. The new Anza-2 missile is capable of shooting down enemy aircraft at a height of 6 km (6,000 meters) and has a target hit ratio of 95 percent. The Anza-1 has a speed of 250 meters per second, while the Anza-2 has a speed of 300 meters per second. The Anza-2 will also have the capability of shooting down enemy planes at night.

## Sri Lanka

### Colombo Reports Resignation of Prime Minister

*BK2903111390 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Cabinet spokesman Ranjan Wijeratne at a weekly cabinet meeting held yesterday read an announcement made by President Premadasa on the resignation of D.B. Wijetunge as prime minister. According to the announcement, the president said that he would wish to keep the cabinet of ministers informed that the prime minister, D.B. Wijetunge, has, in terms of the provisions of Article 47B of the Constitution, tendered writing under his hand and addressed to him resigning from the office of prime minister with effect from 1200 noon yesterday.

The prime minister having ceased to hold office by his resignation, the cabinet of ministers stands dissolved by operation of law. The minister said he will be appointing a prime minister, ministers of the cabinet of ministers, and other ministers, in terms of Articles 43, 44, 45, and 46 of the Constitution. President Premadasa said further he would like to make use of this opportunity to thank the cabinet of ministers and the ministers of state for the cooperation extended to him in the discharge of his

duties and responsibilities as executive president and head of the cabinet during one of the most difficult periods in our history since independence. The president said: I intend reconstituting the cabinet of ministers and appointing other ministers as deemed necessary.

### LTTE Reportedly Refuses To Surrender Weapons

*BK3003044490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Colombo, March 30 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil guerrilla group will not lay down arms despite the withdrawal from the island of an Indian peacekeeping force, a state-run newspaper reported Friday [30 March].

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) will not surrender their weapons because they are needed to protect the island's minority Tamil community, the DAILY NEWS quoted a prominent LTTE leader as saying. "We are responsible for the safety and security of the Tamil people. We have to keep our arms for that purpose," the daily quoted Yogaratnam Yogi as telling a public meeting Wednesday in the northern Vavuniya District. "The question of handing over of arms does not arise," the English-language newspaper quoted him as saying.

Mr. Yogi said the Tamils fought for a separate state because the former government "oppressed the Tamil people" and "when the former Indian Government joined (Colombo), the Tigers took on the Indians too."

The government said last week that with the pullout of Indian troops deployed in the island's Tamil areas three years ago, the time had come to discuss an arms surrender with the LTTE. LTTE leaders had previously indicated that the group would lay down weapons when the last Indian troops left Sri Lanka.

Former Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene and former Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi signed an accord in July 1987 that sought to end Tamil separatism and under which India deployed troops in the island's northeastern region. But the LTTE in October 1987 repudiated the accord, refused to give up weapons and launched a guerrilla war against the Indian Army, leaving thousands of people, including 1,155 Indian soldiers, dead.

The LTTE in April 1989 began peace talks with Ranasinghe Premadasa, who was elected president in December 1988.

The Indian Army ended 32 months of presence in Sri Lanka on March 24.

### Premadasa Announces New Cabinet 30 Mar

*BK3003064690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Colombo, March 30 (AFP)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa announced Friday [30 March] an expanded 26-strong cabinet, naming a new foreign minister and dropping a key member of the outgoing ministry. Mr. Premadasa retained all but one member of his former cabinet, which was dissolved Wednesday, and brought in six new faces including James Edward Harold Herath, 59, as the island's new foreign minister. The president, who took power in January 1989 after winning the elections the previous month, retained the defence portfolio, while naming D.B. Wijetunge for a second term as the prime minister.

Outgoing Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne was shifted to the Plantation Industries Ministry, whose previous head, Gamini Dissanayake, was dropped from the new line-up without any reason being given. Mr. Premadasa also switched many outgoing ministers to new posts while taking away some of their previous functions. He also announced 28 secretaries, or top civil servants, for various ministries.

Mr. Herath and Mr. Dissanayake could not be reached immediately for comment.

Mr. Premadasa had told party members of Parliament late Monday that he would act like a soccer team captain while picking his ministers, adding that no captain would include any out-of-form players however famous they may be.

There was no word on the new ministers of state, or junior ministers, who numbered some 50 in the dissolved administration.

### New Ministers Listed

*BK3003112490 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The new Cabinet of Ministers was sworn in before the president, R. Premadasa, at the Janadhipathi Mandiraya [Presidential Palace] in Colombo this morning. President R. Premadasa is the minister of Buddha Sasana, minister of policy planning and implementation, and minister of defense. Prime minister and minister of finance is Mr. D.B. Wijetunge. The other cabinet ministers are:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Wijayapala Mendis: | Transport and highways |
| A.C.S. Hameed: | Justice |
| M. Vincent Perera: | Environment and parliamentary affairs |
| Lalith Athulathmudali: | Education and higher education |
| Festus Perera: | Public administration, provincial councils |
| | and home affairs |
| S. Thondaman: | Tourism and rural industrial development |
| Ranil Wickremasinghe: | Industries, science and technology |
| P. Dayaratne: | Lands, irrigation and Mahaweli |
| | development |
| Joseph Michael Perera: | Fisheries and aquatic resources |

| | |
|---|---|
| W.J.M. Lokubandara: | Cultural affairs and information |
| Alick Aluvihare: | Posts and telecommunications |
| C. Nanda Mathew: | Youth affairs and sports |
| A.R. Mansoor: | Trade and commerce |
| U.B. Wijekoon: | Handlooms and textile industries |
| Mrs Renuka Herath: | Health and women's affairs |
| A.M.S. Adikari: | Reconstruction, rehabilitation and social welfare |
| B. Sirisena Cooray: | Housing and construction |
| Ranjan Wijeratne: | Plantation industries |
| K.D.M.C. Bandara: | Power and energy |
| Harold Herath: | Foreign affairs |
| Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi: | Food and cooperatives |
| Rupasena Karunatilleke: | Ports and shipping |
| R.M. Dharmadasa Banda: | Agricultural development and research |
| G.M. Premachandra: | Labour and vocational training |

## Paper Concerned With Refugee Influx to India

*BK2903115890 Colombo SUN in English 12 Mar 90 p 5*

[Editorial: "The Orissa Odyssey"]

[Text] Beyond the Palk Straits round the Bay of Bengal the "boat people" of Lanka are seeking instant refuge in Orissa away from the traditional safe haven that is Tamilnadu.

Already not less than three ships have taken several hundreds of Tamils from eastern Sri Lanka to this new temporary home made available to them by the Indian good samaritans. Most of the refugees are said to be members of the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] and ENDLF [Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front] or their supporters not to mention the armed cadres of the Tamil National Army (TNA).

They are evidently running away from the Liberation Tigers and certainly not from any fear of the majority Sinhalese as some quarters in India have tried to make out.

What is interesting to note is that the ships carrying these Lankan "boat people" have gone to Orissa after the Tamilnadu authorities have turned down their request for asylum.

According to reports in the Indian media the two ships 'Harsh Vardhana' and 'Tipu Sultan' ferried over 1,300 refugees from the port of Trincomalee after the Indian Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral and North East Chief Minister Varadaraja Perumal agreed on it. But the media reports also suggested that the Tamilnadu government was unaware of this arrangement.

The dilemma of the refugees taken from pillar to post so to say also been highlighted in the national press in India.

A few days ago the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister spoke of returning boat people who have been refused entry by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. He also said that they will be resettled in their homes and called on the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] not to harm them. Now it seems that these refugees have been "shanghaied" to Orissa.

Speculations are rife now about more Tamils seeking refuge in India in the wake of IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] withdrawal. Most of the EPRLF and ENDLF cadres are said to be packing their bags for safer pastures.

On the other hand some Lankan officials and Tamils opposed to the EPRLF insist that the bogey of refugees is being publicised to create a new political crisis in north and east by sinister elements.

Needless to say the new refugee influx to India has placed the central government and two state governments in a quandary. The Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh is to be briefed today on the growing crisis.

According to independent observers in Madras the main reason why Karunanidhi is reticent about opening the door to these refugees is due to the recent reports of lawlessness and banditry by some of the new comers from Lanka. Other sources attribute Tamilnadu's apparent partiality to the LTTE that has precluded it from supporting the EPRLF "fifth column" on its territory.

In fact the movement of TNA cadres and other EPRLF combat men to India as refugees could compound the crisis in the days ahead. Fears have already been expressed over the emergence of a new guerrilla force in exile perhaps in Orissa that could continue to keep the north-east in permanent turmoil.